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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Ottawa Goes for Gold Only

Spain Cool in August Revolt

Farmer Coöps Make a Million

Finland Can't Ban Bootlegger

France Sees Bread Come Down

Rin-Tin-Tin Joins Strongheart

THE Imperial Economic Conference dispels a recurring illusion in the report of its committee on monetary and financial questions. It indicates that even countries which may be off the gold standard at the moment regard that standard as best. It makes no reference at all to the various "radical" methods of reform which have been proposed. The report, unanimously adopted by the main committee, emphasizes what are regarded as the most important goals in restoring world finances. It sets the stage for the great monetary and economic conference soon to come—when the British Empire relatives will merge into a house party of the Family of Nations.

¶ Spain's Government emerges from the brief insurrection with prestige enhanced. Republican newspapers are profuse in their praise of Premier Manuel Azana's handling of the situation. Monarchist organs have been suppressed. Punishment for Gen. Jose Sanjurjo, rebel leader, is being considered. He is regarded as more catspaw of his aristocratic friends than real culprit. Hundreds of arrests have been made and many aristocrats have fled into France. Popular opinion does not wish General Sanjurjo disposed of with the swift completeness usually accorded rebels—meaning that Spain keeps cool.

¶ Chicago reports the Farmers' National Grain Corporation as about to make a sensational announcement to its stockholders. The coöperative organization, handling about one-fourth of the nation's grain, has, in a year of falling prices, netted $1,000,000 for its members. The hero is Clarence E. Huff, president of the combine. This preacher-farmer of Salina, Kan., set out years ago to expound a certain doctrine whose soundness he has indisputably established—That whenever farmers really get together they really get somewhere.

¶ Finland makes the jolting discovery that putting prohibition out of business doesn't put the bootlegger out of existence. On the three consecutive days each week that the Government liquor shops are closed the bootlegger thrives as of yore; on the other four days he contents himself with putting out cheap stuff under forged Government labels at the biggest profit he ever made. Finland's worried officials wonder why their honest efforts to make liquor and liquor handling respectable meet such signal unsuccess—Being bad seems almost like a habit with booze.

¶ Dallas, Texas, gives a welcome home to Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, wonder winner at the Olympic Games. After setting world's records for the 80-meter hurdles and javelin throw, besides fussing up things in other events, she flies homeward to prepare for the state golf tournament. This dozen-girls-in-one has big offers if she will turn professional or go on the stage. But probably she'll stick to her $80 job as a typist and go on being an amateur—making her another dozen times more wonderful than she was before.

¶ France acts to help the wheat farmer. Flour mills are prohibited from grinding in more than 3 per cent of foreign grain. An abundant incoming wheat crop has dropped the price per bushel and brought Paris an 11 per cent cut in the price of bread. The Government will try to keep prices up for the farmer's sake. The inference that frugal Frenchmen may respond by reducing the number of loaves they eat is probably a mistake—The reducing idea just isn't to be associated with that good French bread.

¶ The visiting troupe of Perseid meteors stages its usual mid-summer show for the earth in exceptional style. The blue cosmic flashes prove to be both numerous and brilliant. Astronomical sharps declare these aerial performers are nothing but hot dust—but even at that a weary world prods itself out of bed to afford them a blinking yet wholly eager eye.

¶ Rin-Tin-Tin, canine interpreter, leaves his mark upon his times. The peoples of separated nations, who might neither understand nor love each other, equally understood and loved this German police dog of the screen. Like Strongheart before him, he had his vast army of "fans," rose to remarkable heights, and, incidentally, earned a great fortune for his master. The magic of these dogs was simple—they touched to consciousness the native nobility in the human heart. Why did these dog actors seem nearly always to dwarf the human actors who appeared with them? J. Allen Boone, Strongheart's friend, solved this riddle. It was before the absolute sincerity of the dog that audiences melted—and the professionally-inflated ego of the human actor cracked and crashed.

Continuance of Gold Standard Supported by Ottawa's Action

'Radical' Methods of Monetary Reform Ignored in Report—Efforts to Raise Price Levels and Reduce Interest Rates Urged

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 13—The chief feature of the report of the committee on monetary and financial questions, accepted by the heads of delegations yesterday and given out at the press conference, is, in the words of a high authority, "its negative value, which should have a stabilizing effect on the international money situation."

It obviously indorses the gold standard, and makes no reference whatsoever to what is popularly termed "radical" methods of monetary reform.

Other features of the report are: Assertion that a rise in the general levels of wholesale prices throughout the world is in the highest degree desirable; the need of international coöperation; Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statement in regard to a rise in gold prices; conditions pointed out to assist revival; favorable monetary conditions to be brought about, not by inflation; the need of low rates of interest and an abundance of short term money; stability of exchange rates; the ultimate aim the restoration of international money standards, in the meantime regulating currencies in relation to sterling.

After general statements had been submitted at the opening meetings by Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland and India, and there had been an exchange of views on various aspects of existing financial and monetary conditions, the matter resolved itself into two questions, which were remitted to the subcommittee, the first relating to the possibility or desirability of obtaining a rise in the general levels of wholesale prices, and the second relating to the stabilization of currencies within the Empire.

The report of the subcommittee, adopted unanimously by the main committee and signed by Mr. H. H. Stevens, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, reads as follows:

(A) A rise throughout the world in the general levels of wholesale prices is in the highest degree desirable. The evil of falling prices must be attacked by Government and individual action in all its causes whether political, economic, financial, or monetary.

(B) For dealing with the problem in its widest aspects the governments represented at this conference record their conviction that international action is urgently necessary and announce their desire to coöperate with other nations in any practicable

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DRY CONGRESS TO BE GOAL OF W. C. T. U. WORK

Mrs. Boole Opens Annual Conference of National Group at Seattle

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 13—The position which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will take in the national elections this fall was clearly indicated by Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, president, in the speech with which she opened the fifty-eighth annual convention here last night.

The dry women cannot accept either the Democratic proposal for repeal or President Hoover's recommendation, said Mrs. Boole. She told the women that possibly their convictions on other great national questions would guide their decision.

While the election of a President who believes in prohibition and wants it to succeed is important, according to Mrs. Boole, the actual responsibility for changes in the law rests with Congress, and she urged the women to vote for a dry Congress and offered the support of the organization to all dry candidates in both parties who reject their party platforms for repeal or modification.

Study Records

"My advice," she said, "is to evaluate the platforms of all parties, study the records of candidates, ask yourself a question, How can I so vote as to save the Eighteenth Amendment, or as much of it as possible?"

She warned friends of the Eighteenth Amendment not to be diverted by, "ill-advised and ineffective political movements tending to waste their energies and resources."

The executive committee's reply to the letter of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in which Mr. Rockefeller announced his abandonment of the prohibition cause, alluded to the philanthropist as a "pitiful case of a good man overcome by the headlines," and took up item by item, his listings of the defects of prohibition.

The statement, intended for use in the union's campaign, denied there had been an increase in drinking, or in crime, or in the number of speakeasies over saloons in predry days.

The committee declared "there is a volume of truth in denial" to Mr. Rockefeller's letter.

"Drinking has decreased 55 per cent and the Government has the proof," the statement asserted. "The hidden speakeasy, with its locked doors, high prices, furtive employees and customers is almost negligible to the brilliantly lighted prominently located, large and well-known, immediately recognized saloons.

Crime Decreasing

"The crime records offset the headlines; the actual fact is crime is decreasing.

"The best citizens don't defy the law."

In a statement amplifying her attitude toward the President's recommendation that the states deal individually with the liquor question, Mrs. Boole insisted that even if liquor returned without the saloon, the "spirit of the saloon" would still exist because of the presence of intoxicants.

Hoover to Call Conference Of National Business Heads

To Discuss Ways and Means of Accelerating Rout of Industrial Fear and Return of Constructive Activity in the U. S.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—A national conference of business and industrial leaders to accelerate the retreat of the defeated forces of deflation will be called shortly by President Hoover, it was learned authoritatively at the White House.

The announcement came from the Chief Executive, even while his desk was piled high with the flood of telegrams congratulating him upon his acceptance speech. While there were some messages from dry leaders, the chief organized prohibition groups withheld comment for the present, and there was evident uncertainty and division among the groups as to the policy to adopt to the Republican candidacy at the present time.

Some prominent dry leaders in interviews given to the press and closely scanned in the capital have expressed strong disapproval at Mr. Hoover's stand. On the other hand, other dry groups give indications of supporting the President and their attitude will be made known probably during the course of next week.

In the meantime, Mr. Hoover and Administration leaders have turned their attention to the business problems of the country, with the desire to spur forward the revival in industrial life, which is beginning to show a tardy appearance. A realistic view of the present business situation shows three major factors. Commodity prices have advanced, representing the most positive indication yet available of the prospect of a substantial recovery.

Secondly, popular confidence is being restored, as represented by the recent gain in the stosk market, and the withdrawal of some of the $1,600,000,000 now estimated to be hoarded. However, this second factor is one of considerable uncertainty, and it is believed here that technical reactions may set the stock market back before it climbs to anything like its former normal levels.

The third factor is the most decisive in ultimate effect, and the least certain at the present time. There has been a substantial recovery in the shoe and textile industry, but no statistical indication as yet of the recovery of the heavy industries. When the steel mills begin to get busy and the railroads haul more freight, business will know that the upturn is really under way.

Mr. Hoover, it is now learned, proposes to call an immediate White House conference of the business and industrial committees set up already in the 12 Federal Reserve districts. The first of these committees was established in New York by Mr. Owen D. Young. It represents the combined fields of finance, business and industry. Similar organizations, under equally prominent leadership have been started in other areas.

Rome's Next Envoy To United States

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

AUGUSTO ROSSO

Named by Signor Mussolini for Italian Ambassadorship at Washington.

NAVAL ARMS CUTS DEMAND MIDDLE ROAD

Hoover and Baldwin Plans Agree on Size but Differ on Time

POINTS OF ACCORD ON OTHER FORCES

Diplomatic Skill Required Before Reassembly of Geneva Conference

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference for six months, the stage is set for intensive discussions behind the scenes to try to find a middle road between the Hoover and Baldwin plans for naval reductions.

The essential agreement in the two plans is that they both aim at an approximate cut of one-third in naval tonnage.

The essential difference in the two plans is that President Hoover would reduce by early scrapping of existing ships, while Mr. Baldwin would defer action until 1938 and then achieve reduction by replacing with smaller craft.

The problem before the statesmen between now and the reconvening of the conference is to find the means of bringing these divergencies of policy together.

Happily, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Baldwin have both recognized that the other is entitled to his point of view.

Comparison of Estimates

There is far more to be threshed out than meets the inexpert eye. For instance, according to estimates made in London, Great Britain under the Hoover disarmament plan would have to scrap 287,094 tons and the United States 193,200 tons of war vessels.

The United States would forgo the right to build 118,500 tons and Great Britain 39,254 tons. The former country would retain the power to add 9950 to its present tonnage of aircraft carriers and 33,700 tons to its quota of small cruisers. Great Britain would show a reduction under every category.

Figures cabled to London from Washington tell quite a different story. They agree on the figure that the United States will be entitled to build. But they scrap 365,856 tons of British ships and 306,360 tons of American. The British estimate of scrappings plus those of ships not to be built is 326,348 tons and 301,700 tons, respectively.

This is only one of the minor difficulties which have to be ironed out before progress on the disarmament issue is possible. Both estimates appear to be equally authoritative. Yet in no category do the two sets of figures agree except as regards the fact that Great Britain will have to scrap 14,100 tons of aircraft carrier and as regards the amount the United States may build if it feels so inclined.

Fewer Ships, Smaller Ships

A far more serious difficulty is the fact that President Hoover's plan goes in search of disarmament by simply scrapping ships, whereas Great Britain's counterproposal seeks to attain approximately the same total cuts in tonnage by reducing the size of individual vessels. Mr. Hoover wants fewer ships. Mr. Baldwin wants smaller ones.

This difference of approach is quite understandable. The British Government feels it must have fleets in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Far East, the Indian Ocean, because it is responsible for the protection and naval policing of Colonies and Dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia.

Consequently, Britain believes it needs more squadrons with a shorter range of action. The United States has indicated that it requires squadrons with a wider range. There must be enough British vessels to allow some of them always to be absent for refitting. On the other hand the American ships must be large enough to make up for the scarcity of bases. Thus the British Admiralty insists on a certain irreducible minimum in the total number of vessels at its disposal while the Navy Department at Washington envisages an irreducible minimum of size for the ships of the United States.

Accordingly, Mr. Hoover wants the United States and Great Britain to scrap five battleships each, and a considerable number of other vessels. Mr. Baldwin proposes that when new battleships are built they shall be 22,000 tons instead of 35,000 and that the maximum size of other vessels should be similarly curtailed.

Lower Common Multiple

Many people will agree with Mr. Hoover that five is by no means an excessive number of monster battleships to get rid of. Nor will they disagree with Mr. Baldwin that when the remaining battleships are replaced it should be by much smaller ships.

It is in fact impossible to believe that either country has as yet reached the lowest common multiple. There is certainly room for numercial reductions by Great Britain now if the navies of other powers are reduced proportionately. And there is no adequate objection which prevents the United States when its present leviathans have passed the age-limit from building smaller ships to replace them—provided, of course, that other nations do so too,

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New Mortgage Plan Expected To Save Homes

Wide Public Interest in Loan Banks Evidenced by Inquiries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — "Just how is the Home Loan Bank System going to help me in buying my home?" is a question in which American citizens are extremely interested at the present time, judging from reports reaching the capital.

The originators of the system recently set up by Congress are hopeful that it will bring new liquidity to owners of small homes as the Federal Farm Loan Bureau has done for agriculture and the Federal Reserve System has done for banks. Funds will flow from parts of the country where available to other parts where they may be needed for housing.

During the present emergency it has developed that building and loan societies and other home financing institutions are unable to borrow as they can in normal times and in addition are experiencing heavy demands from depositors who want to take their money out. Ordinarily, building and loan associations, in the face of such a demand, would secure accommodations from their local banks or through other financial institutions.

In the present situation, however, the banks in the sections where there is trouble find it difficult to dispose of some of the securities in their portfolios which include a substantial volume of mortgages on homes and therefore are in or near a frozen condition.

When the new system has been set up, the institutions that make mortgage loans will be able to rediscount their loans at the banks set up in various parts of the country. To do this they must subscribe 1 per cent of the value of the loans they hold on property valued at less than $20,000 to the bank. If the banks are able to establish a rediscount rate of less than 6 per cent, that is usually charged on mortgages, there will be a mercenary incentive for the lending companies to spur them in making loans as well as their desire to do business.

The individual home owner will deal directly with the home loan banks only in cases where he can show proof that he was absolutely unable to borrow money from a member association. The law provides that while the Government has capital in the banks, individual citizens, showing such evidence, can borrow directly. Indications are, however, that every effort will be made to have them do business through the member companies. Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the board, declared that the banks do not intend to enter into competition with their members.

AZANA REGIME GAINS PRESTIGE HALTING REVOLT

Extent of Hostile Feeling Now Being Sought in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Aug. 13—With its prestige considerably enhanced, the Spanish Government has emerged from the recent short-lived insurrection more quickly and easily than might have been expected, judging from the military elements involved.

Tributes to Premier Manuel Azana flow from the pens of editors of the newspapers that voice Republican opinion. Others, numbering some 150, have been ordered to suspend publication.

Two questions are being asked today. One is what punishment is to be meted out to Gen. José Sanjurjo and other rebel leaders, and the other is the extent of the hostility which led to the movement against the Government.

The claim is being made that General Sanjurjo is more a victim than a culprit. He is described as the "catspaw of his aristocratic friends." Some of these, it is stated, indicated that preparations had been made for him to captain a vast revolutionary movement which had been developing. Letters containing promises, later unkept, were displayed, which decided him to act. Meanwhile it is clear that popular opinion in Spain is against exemplary punishment along lines so often meted out to rebels.

It is not easy to gauge the extent of the movement and ascertain from what elements it derived its support. The flight of numerous aristocrats across the frontier, hundreds of arrests, and the wholesale suspension of newspapers indicate clearly enough that to say the least the triumph of General Sanjurjo and establishment of a dictatorship would not have been unwelcome to a large proportion of the middle and upper class sections of Spain. From this sympathy, however, active support is a long way, which explains why the actual rebels were composed of three mixed categories—hot-headed youthful enthusiasts, discontented officers, and adventurers.

Meanwhile the reaction of the mass of the people and the neutrality of virtually the entire regular army, police, and civil guard, assures the Government of substantial reserves of strength.

Popular reaction has in many provinces been violent, but there is no need to proclaim martial law.

JAPANESE MEN AND AMERICAN GIRLS TRIUMPH

Smash Olympic and World Records in Swimming and Diving Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13—As twilight approached the Xth Olympiad, honors for athletic prowess in yesterday's competition were well spread about.

A sculler from Australia won a world championship. Three Japanese swimmers "grand-slammed" the finals of the breaststroke, placing first, second and third. Three American girls did the same thing in the high-diving championship, bringing premier honors in that event to the United States. An Italian won the pistol shooting. Crews from Germany and Great Britain scored triumphs at the rowing lagoon. Uruguay, Poland, New Zealand and the Netherlands were among other nations to place their men well in final tests that marked the fourteenth day of this brilliant sports spectacle.

Henry R. Pearce was the oarsman who brought victory to Australia. He pulled his narrow shell down the 2000-meter course in 7m. 44.4s, to win a close battle for the Olympic title from William G. Miller, United States, who was second. Guillermo R. Douglas, Uruguay, was third and

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America in Step With Europe

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Events Break Down Theory of Aloofness; World Issues Argue for Active Part

EUROPE AFTER LAUSANNE.
Last of Six Articles

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In this resettlement of Europe, to which Lausanne points the way, the United States has a great part to play. The foolish doctrine of aloofness from Europe had never any validity. It is utterly discredited by the obvious demonstration that European difficulties accompany American difficulties, and that European prosperity goes hand-in-hand with American prosperity.

Besides, the United States has a definite responsibility for the European situation. America fought in the World War, and America participated in the making of the treaties. The consequences of those treaties cannot be evaded by non-ratification.

In the gradual non-violent revision of treaties, which is primarily a European problem, it is impossible for America to stand apart in sheer indifference. It is possibe that, had America indorsed the guarantee given by its President in 1919, there would have been less talk about treaty revision, and the status quo might have been taken for granted. In the long run, it may prove to be all to the good that America refused to clamp down the hatches and to stereotype the European settlement. But it is to the interest of America that the great European debate should proceed peacefully.

In the first place, therefore, as both the Republican and the Democratic Parties would agree, America can do much to promote the recourse to arbitration in international disputes. The formal adherence to the World Court would be only a small step, but it would have tremendous and beneficial results.

If the entry of the United States into the League of Nations is not to be immediately expected, America has shown that it realizes the need of close coöperation with that international body. It found it useful to so coöperate in the matter of the Sino-Japanese conflict. It nas so coöperated, unofficially or officially, on many occasions and in reference to many subjects.

Chiefly, perhaps, has it shown its

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FOREIGN POLICY OF U. S. SAID TO DISTURB WORLD

Student of Asia Discerns Need for Positive, Rational Stand

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 13—Adoption by the United States of a specific foreign policy grounded in treaties or acts of Congress, instead of fluctuating in speeches of Secretaries of State, was urged today at the Institute of Politics here.

The question facing America is not so much one of isolation or coöperation, as it is to let the world know definitely where the nation stands, according to Mr. George Sokolsky, author of the "Tinderbox of Asia."

"Until the United States adopts a positive, understandable, rational policy, certain in its motives and supported by the agencies of law," Mr. Sokolsky said, "America remains the most disturbing factor in international relations."

This policy should continue over a "reasonable period," and "have validity and permanence so that other nations may cut their cloth accordingly," he contended. At present, every foreign office "sits back perturbed waiting to see which way the cat will jump, and if the guess is wrong, there is trouble and confusion."

Proposal Is Opposed

Mr. Sokolsky's counsel came in a general conference on America's place in the "disintegrating" modern world order, under the chairmanship of Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

On the question of what America's policy abroad should be, if stated legally as Mr. Sokolsky proposes, opposed stands were taken by Prof. B. H. Williams of the University of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, authority on world affairs.

Professor Williams envisaged America as headed toward League of Nations membership, "in fact, if not in name." He based this conclusion upon the rapid growth of commerce and communication with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

HITLER INSISTS ON MAIN POST IN NEW CABINET

Refuses von Papen's Offer of Vice-Chancellorship at Conference

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 13—Herr Adolf Hitler is understood to have refused the Vice-Chancellorship together with the Ministry of the Interior, offered him by the present Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, at a conference this afternoon.

The Fascist leader conferred earlier with Gen Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense. He reiterated the demand of his party that he be Chancellor. Although these two preliminary sessions seemed not to further a solution of the German political crisis, President von Hindenburg is to receive Herr Hitler late today.

President von Hindenburg has been vigorously oppsoed to the Hitler chancellorship. It is understood he is willing to give high cabinet posts to some Fascists, provided they accept them as individuals rather than party representatives in keeping with the character of the present cabinet of "personalities."

A Hindenburg-Hitler deadlock, it is believed by competent observers, would return the negotiations to a party basis under which an effort would be made to form a coalition in support of a Hitler cabinet. One of the big questions is the effect on the Fascists, especially the Storm Troops, if Herr Hitler fails to obtain the power they have been demanding. Despite the high pitch to which Fascist sentiment has been fanned, the Government indicates that the Reichswehr will be in a position to deal with any overt emergencies.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

24—If Not the Saloon, What?

THOSE wets who do most of the talking say that the saloon must not come back. That is an admission that the saloon was a bad thing and that it was a good thing to get rid of it. Well, it was prohibition that destroyed the saloon. Local prohibition, called local option, killed it locally; state-wide prohibition killed it in dry states; and national prohibition killed it on a national scale.

If the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed and nothing else is done, the saloon will come back. It will put us back exactly where we were before the World War. We then had the saloon. It will take some positive action to prevent its return. They who work for straight repeal and nothing else, are, whether they know it or not, working for the return of the saloon.

When a wet says that the saloon must not come back, we have a right to ask, and he is under obligation to answer, How do you propose to keep the saloon from coming back in wet states if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed? Do you propose that the Government—federal, state or local—shall act as the sales agent for the distillers and brewers, as in Canada? If so, why don't you say so in public? Do you propose that the Government itself shall control the manufacture of liquor, as in Sweden? If so, why not say so, even though you should lose the financial support of those who hope to make money out of the liquor business?

Relief in Form of Jobs for Idle Favored by Illinois Commission

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—To avoid a governmental dole system, a state plan was adopted yesterday by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission to give the unemployment relief in the form of work, rather than in direct cash.

The commission will recommend immediately that the 45 counties to which it has allocated funds adopt work relief programs by which able-bodied men on their relief lists will be able to earn the amount required to keep themselves and their families.

The wages to be paid are limited to the equivalent of what the worker would receive in the form of direct relief. Instead of receiving the direct relief, however, he will be assigned to employment on a civic project so that the benefits of his labor will be realized by the public. These wages, the commission says, must be consistent with the prevailing wage scales of the community in which the work is done.

Public opinion is turning in the direction of work relief, rather than direct relief, according to Dr. M. H. Bickham, director of work relief in Cook County, who, with Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds, executive secretary of the commission, drew up the new program.

"Breaking the onus of a federal dole is very important," said Dr. Bickham. "As long as we were under a program of voluntary gifts, that is, raising funds from public subscription, no fundamental issue was raised as to how the money was to be expended, but when you have a question of raising federal funds across the nation you have another problem.

"Fully 95 per cent of the heads of families in Cook County, where unemployment has given rise to social distress, are able to work and want to work. To condemn them to accept a governmental dole is to break down the very fabric of independence and the will to self-support in our American workmen.

"Under the Governor's relief commission from October, 1930, to April, 1931, nearly 10,000 heads of families listed by the relief agencies were given work enough to meet their relief needs. Over $1,107,000 was distributed in wages for useful work. Between September, 1931, and February, 1932, over 3000 more men were given work and $350,000 was paid out in wages from the Joint Emergency Relief Fund. Since April 1, 1932, 8000 men have been given work and paid their relief in wages. The total of this, amounting to over $500,000, was paid from the funds of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission."

Wool Turnover Largest in Years

Turnover of raw wool during the last 10 days has been the largest since the war and stocks of old wool are rapidly disappearing, it was announced today by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, representing 35,000 wool growers throughout the nation.

Visible supplies are no longer a menace to values officials of the corporation said. Demand for wool has broadened to include all grades of territory and fleece wool. Convinced that there is no justification for continuance of prevailing low price levels, which totally ignore all existing tariff quotations, officials stated, "We have definitely marked up prices five cents per pound, clean basis, below which price we do not knowingly intend to sell wool.

"Our policy will be, after a certain amount of business has been done at these higher levels, which are a full 15 per cent above what has been the current market, to again advance prices

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THINGS PRESENT

"When Experiments Disagree" on the Editorial page should bring renewed hope to every foe of vivisection.

If you have ever had fun with charades, have some more with "My First Is ——?" on the Home Forum.

"Our Children's Playmates" on the Educational page is recommended to every parent.

Language grows. And you may wish to do a little editing in your dictionary after reading one of the discussions in today's Word a Day. (Daily Features page.)

AND THINGS TO COME

Thoughtful Americans have often wondered if the Swedish system of liquor control would work in the United States. Professor Carver gives a very pointed answer to this question in his "Prohibition Facts" Monday. (A letter from Texas says the Monitor should have 1,000,000 circulation for this feature. Well, it hasn't. What are you going to do about it?)

Monday, of course, is a big day with the youngsters—the Children's page.

WALKER DEFINES 'BENEFICENCE' IN BLOCK ACCOUNT

Denies Knowing Bus Man Who Bought Letter of Credit for Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13 — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has before him today for study over the week-end the answers by Mr. James J. Walker, Tammany Mayor of the City of New York, to seven of the 15 charges against him.

These answers, involved and technical, simply endeavor to explain away the testimony of witnesses before the Hoftstadter Joint Legislative Committee, upon which the charges against the New York Mayor are based. Two of them, relating to the J. A. Sisto $26,000 bond matter and the Reliance Steel Company city contract, were made on Thursday, the Mayor's first day in court before the Governor, and five more, appertaining to the Equitable motor bus franchise case and the Paul Block $246,000 "beneficence," were presented yesterday.

Governor Roosevelt then adjourned the hearing until Monday afternoon so that he might pass today and tomorrow at his country estate at Hyde Park, where he will devote further study to the demand by the Committee of One Thousand of New York and other civic organizations and leaders for Mayor Walker's removal.

Former Strategy Followed

It is clear that the Mayor's defense will avail itself of every technicality, thus following the strategy by the Democratic minority on the Hofstadter inquiry body. They have taken exceptions to many decisions by the Governor and now are threatening to carry the case into the Court of Appeals if the decision following the hearing is against them.

In these efforts they are supported by interests friendly to Tammany. These interests have succeeded in getting a court show-cause order that bars any decision by the Governor before Aug. 19, when there will be a hearing before the Supreme Court to determine whether the Governor has the legal right to remove the Mayor. Mr. John J. Curtin, the Mayor's counsel, has disavowed connection with this move.

Mayor Walker, testifying yesterday, denied that the Paul Block "beneficence" was really a gift. He declared that in his testimony before the Hofstadter Committee he had used the wrong word in describing it.

Meant "Good Nature"

"By 'beneficence' I meant good nature in managing this account," he said. "It is obvious that if there was any default in the account, whether I called it Mr. Block's beneficence or otherwise, I would be liable to the broker."

Mr. Block has testified that the Mayor drew $102,000 from the account before any profit had accrued. Mr. Walker told the Governor that if this was true, he had done so unwittingly. The Mayor insisted that Mr. Block had not benefited in any way through the city by the joint account.

Mayor Walker testified that he did not know that his close friend, State Senator John A. Hastings, had received a salary or a stock interest in the Equitable Coach Company until the affair had become public.

Mayor Walker denied that he knew Mr. J. Allen Smith, Equitable Coach Company representative here, and knew nothing about Mr. Smith having purchased the $10,000 letter of credit which Mr. Walker took to Europe last year. Neither did he know anything about Mr. Smith's taking up a $3000 overdraft which Mr. Walker had signed in Paris. He insisted that the late State Senator Bernard Downing had charge of the funds for the trip, and had asked Senator Hastings to get the letter of credit.

FOREIGN POLICY OF U. S. SAID TO DISTURB WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

sweeping effects already evident in American foreign policy.

The "splendid isolation" which held America aloof from the peace settlement of 1815 contrasts sharply a century later with participation in the peace conference of 1919, he noted. About 1884 the United States began to take part in a number of international conferences dealing with technical and legal questions, and in some which involved serious political issues. Recent coöperation with the League shows gains for this trend, he concluded.

Thinks System Outmoded

Mr. Norton recognized this development, but held it belongs to a nineteenth century wave of economic political theory which is now receding. He traced the two main forces working for world-wide economic and political organization to a system he believes outmoded.

First, the assumption that peoples have become economically interdependent to a degree never equaled before is denied. Despite the outward appearance of a shrinking world, nations have formerly been as interdependent or more so than they are today, he asserts. If this reasoning is admitted, the second assumption that there must be a world political organization to handle world problems goes by the boards.

On the positive side, Mr. Norton anticipates a diminishing emphasis upon foreign trade. The world, he says, has reached a saturation point with each nation equipped to supply much of its own industrial commodities, a situation unknown when England turned abroad in the last century for markets after supplying its domestic needs. World traffic in raw materials and some manufactured goods will continue, but Mr. Norton foresees the development of smaller industrial units intent upon supplying domestic needs.

As applied to America, this calls for a more intensive development of the home markets, he thinks. It implies a continuance of protective tariffs and expenditure of less money in search of trade outlets abroad. Mr. Norton holds such a trend has started and commands the future.

Sees Peace Tendency

Far from dividing the world into hostile units, he believes this change will make for peace; competition for foreign markets would be minimized, and with it a cause of friction removed. Nations and groups of nations centered around economic systems that more adequately supply their material wants would be more inclined to "live and let live," Mr. Norton concluded.

Whatever the future holds for Mr. Norton's analysis, the present demands more, rather than less, international coöperation in the opinion of Prof. John H. Williams, Harvard economist. In the practical question of maintaining world currencies, he favors control by international agreements or through the Bank for International Settlements. It would be designed to protect currencies by regulating gold movements.

Professor Williams stressed harmful effects upon Great Britain and the United States of gold drains. America has been able to weather the storm by increasing the amount of free gold under the Glass-Steagal Act, he added. Drainage of gold from young countries such as Australia, South Africa, South America and oriental nations was traced to the burden of interest payments.

Ease Bobs Up Again

A Japanese, Chinese and American view of the Sino-Japanese relations in a Round Table today brought out admissions that neither side can be called entirely right.

Dr. Roy H. Akagi, visiting professor at Columbia University, cited Chinese treaty violation and urged western nations to let the "Oriental mind" work out a solution for this problem by direct negotiation. Dr. T. Z. Koo, vice-chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, admitted Chinese resistance to foreign influence, but held that is no excuse for foreign aggression.

Mr. Sokolsky, who has lived many years in China, stated that in Japan's view its "life-line" in Manchuria and on the Asiatic continent was threatened by Chinese instability and the growing industrialization of Russia. So it struck now, and in Mr. Sokolsky's opinion has thereby made more remote the possibility of another Russo-Japanese war.

In discussion of the Treaty of Trianon which broke Austria-Hungary into the Succession States, it was agreed at another round-table that injustice was done to the former Hapsburg empire but, that under present conditions, the smaller nations are progressing more rapidly under self-determination than they would under a return of Austrian influence by treaty revision.

Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, in a public lecture last night, called for international political, commercial and monetary arrangements to remove effects of unproductive political debts from world recovery.

HOOVER'S STAND SAID TO NULLIFY LIQUOR AS ISSUE

Comment Tends to Show It Puts Problem Out of Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Official spokesmen of the dry organizations had little direct comment to make here today on President Hoover's acceptance speech in which he came out for a system of state option, with federal guarantees against the return of the saloon.

The general feeling prevailed that Mr. Hoover's utterance has diverted dry political pressure from the presidential to the congressional election campaigns and that drys will now support friends of prohibition in the congressional districts and attack wets, irrespective of party labels.

The officials of the dry Flying Squadron foundation including Mr. Oliver W. Steward, president; Miss Norma C. Brown, vice-president, and Mr. Edward E. Littman, secretary, sent a congratulatory telegram to the White House expressing their willingness to "trust the cause of prohibition in your hands."

This telegram was said to be very welcome to the White House, which had been sensitive to the reaction of the dry groups which exercised so powerful an influence in Mr. Hoover's election in 1928. The Flying Squadron, however, while a militant group, does not have the statewide and local ramifications or organizations like the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. The course of these organizations is clouded by uncertainty.

Some Drys in Quandary

Short of a third party there appears to be nowhere for the intrasigeant dry to go. The choice offered is the absolute repeal plank of Mr. Roosevelt and the revision proposal of Mr. Hoover. As between the two, indications are that a great many will take the second. Many may vote for a third candidate, or refrain from voting altogether, although seasoned Republican politicians here believe that time will allay some of the resentment now undoubtedly felt by many of the militant drys toward the party.

Mr. Henry Ford, a strong dry, telegraphed congratulations to Mr. Hoover on his address. Another dry to make his approval known was Mr. Stanley High, former editor of the Christian Herald. On the other hand, Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, one of the most militant wets, accepted the Hoover expression as "common ground upon which all reasonable people" could meet. Some of the statements follow:

Henry Ford: "Your fire in the Lincoln courthouse is still burning and this morning I added a log to it. Everyone whom I have seen is greatly heartened by the evidence you have given of a strong grasp of affairs and of courage and energy in dealing with these times. The speech will have a tremendous and permanent effect in stabilizing the thought of the people. I think all our citizens are proud of their President today."

Clarence M. Woolley, president American Radiator Company: "It was a masterpiece. Two Wall Street men, the elevator boy at my hotel, the taxicab driver, the elevator boy in the office building and everybody around the office, several of whom I know to be Democrats, are now enthusiastic supporters. I am convinced that you will have another walkover, provided, of course, we can mobilize all the essential elements necessary for a rousing campaign, and this I am sure can be accomplished."

Good Ground, Copper Says

Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas: "Your speech is a well-grounded foundation upon which we can build for a successful campaign."

Walter P. Chrysler, automobile manufacturer: "It was most effective, forceful and frank and no one can have any doubt where you stand."

William S. Vare, veteran Republican leader of Philadelphia:

"Any doubt that may have existed in the minds of the people as to the stand of President Hoover on prohibition has now been eliminated. The Eastern states, by reason of his straightforward stand, will be solidly Republican in the fall election."

Senator C. C. Dill (D.), Washington:

"His statement is as muddled as the Republican prohibition plank. . . . Why, even the wets oppose the saloon. No man would take oath as President to enforce the laws unless he intended to do so."

Eases Beck's Conscience

Representative Beck: "Speaking as an individual I told Mr. Hoover his speech satisfied my conscience as a wet to vote for him."

Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Administrator under President Harding: "Congratulations. I confidently expect the American people to recognize and properly value your magnificent vision and leadership with reëlection. I am working here (Ellsworth, Maine) with professional zeal and interest that Maine may point the way to a thoughtful nation. I know you will be reëlected."

Mr. Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer, Republican National Committee, said he had informed the President he believed his speech would "satisfy everybody," and that while there had been no major campaign contributions thus far a drive for funds would be initiated Monday.

Telegrams chosen at random from the hundreds spread out on the desk of one of the President's secretaries:

"A masterpiece worthy of Lincoln."

"Your acceptance speech deserves to rank with the greatest of state utterances in the history of American crises."

"It was the greatest inspiration American people have had in a generation."

"Your victory speech is a masterpiece."

One couple, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad G. Moller, Middletown, Conn., sent the following:

"Hurrah! We win."

The President was assured of at least one new vote. Herbert S. Traub of Savannah, Ga., wired that, although he had voted the Democratic ticket for 30 years, he was "happy to state my vote will be for you in November."

Dry Group Hails Hoover As Prohibition Lincoln

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13—The following telegram signed by Mr. Oliver W. Seward, president; Miss Norma C. Brown, vice-president; Mr. Edward E. Littman, secretarl, Flying Squadron Foundation, a dry organization, was sent to President Hoover:

"Your speech of acceptance reaffirms and intensifies our faith in you. It proves the larger measure of your capacity for, and devotion to, your great task. Notwithstanding our conviction that no proposed alternative to the Eighteenth Amendment can prevent the return of the former evils of the liquor traffic and destroy those from which we now suffer, your manifest sincerity and high purpose enable us to trust the cause of prohibition in your hands. As Lincoln declared not for abolition but against the further extension of slavery and was driven to abolition by the evils inherent in that institution, so we believe those of the drink traffic will lead you and the American people to its complete destruction. We hail you not as the William Lloyd Garrison or the Wendell Phillips of prohibition but as its Abraham Lincoln."

STATE LIQUOR PLAN HELD UNENFORCEABLE

Guarantees contained in the Republican platform, which were substantially upheld by President Hoover in his acceptance speech last night, would be far more difficult to enforce than is the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday. With modern methods of transportation available, he said, the states that prefer to be dry would be inundated by liquor flowing from near-by wet states.

"We cannot have legalized liquor without breweries and distilleries," Mr. Davis declared. "Always they have been lawless—as lawless as the saloon. The President's naïve assumption that his proposed constitutional guarantees will be respected by brewers and distillers is not very convincing to those who are familiar with the inherent lawlessness of the liquor traffic."

TAX RATES CUT

Assessors of Chelsea and Holbrook have announced reductions in their tax rates for 1932. Chelsea's rate will be $41 per $1000 which is 20 cents less than last year, while taxpayers in Holbrook will be assessed $31.80 or $3.20 lower than 1931. Salem's rate advances from $30.30 to $32.40.

United States' Haitian Record Shows Island People Helped

Roads Built, Schools Established and Government Improved by Working of Rights Under the Monroe Doctrine

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — The Haitian problem of self-government was given a somewhat negative twist by Dr. C. C. Tansill, American University, Washington, in the final of three lectures on Hispanic-American Affairs before the First Annual Seminar Conference at the George Washington University here. He declared Haiti's future was "problematical."

Passing rapidly over the events which he said had pointed to a "growing United States imperialism," he noted the patriotism of Thomas Jefferson, who saw in the States the hope for the entire world; the second period of imperialistic tendencies following the Mexican War; the same far-flung imperialistic ideas of 1898 when the United States obtained virtual control over Cuba and brought the Philippines into American possession, and, finally, the steps which threw Haiti into the circle of America's fold.

Since Haiti first attempted to govern itself, revolutions and illiteracy had been its chief menaces, Dr. Tansill said. The United States had watched with not uncritical eye the maneuvers of the Negro populace and, while having the right under the Monroe Doctrine to intervene for the sake of law and order, did not exercise that right until 1915. Sixteen years followed before Haiti was turned back again to its people.

Dr. Tansill here pointed out that when the American Government undertook to adjust Haiti's difficulties the population numbered some 2,000,000 persons, 95 per cent of whom were illiterate. So poor were they that their annual average earnings came to around $20. The island was controlled by 5000 more or less educated individuals. Men did little work and the women tilled the fields, or what fields that were to be tilled. There were 200 miles of roads and the bridges were so badly built that the common saying was, "When coming to a bridge pass around it."

The United States' self-imposed Government got busy. In the course of time 1000 miles of roadway were constructed. The Haitian males were forced to work, for under a law of 1864 they could be compelled to labor certain days of the week. While they rebelled against what they termed "tyranny" the United States officials were obdurate. Haiti began to pick up, at least so far as roads were concerned.

The next few years were important ones in Haitian affairs, Dr. Tansill said. Hospitals were built, education increased and 100,000 children out of 400,000 were placed in schools. Revenues jumped from $5,000,000 a year to $15,000,000. Irrigation was introduced and agricultural methods improved.

In connection with agriculture Dr. Tansill called attention to the assertion, sometimes made, that the United States profited to an extent of thousands and thousands of acres. This, he declared, was not so, for the total land passing into the hands of American companies was 50,000 out of 3,700,000 acres available.

Prosperity, however, proved too much for the Haitians and in 1930 they became restless. A revolution broke out and President Hoover sent a commission into the Caribbean to report on the situation. It sent back word that the work of the administrators had been "well done," but they had perhaps offended the sensibilities of the Haitians by too abrupt methods of democracy. Oct. 1, 1931, Haiti was turned back to the Haitians and its future, as Dr. Tansill said, "became problematical."

'Glads' Are Shown In Wide Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13—The widest variety ever shown at an exhibition of the Connecticut Gladiolus Society was witnessed here at the Old State House, where the society's seventh annual show took place. Tendencies noted were the increasing use of gladioli in combination with other flowers, and the nearer approach by several exhibitors to the true blue gladiolus, for which growers have been working many years.

For his artistically arranged bowl of gladiolus tips, arranged with bluebells in a shallow blue dish, Mr. B. B. Steffanson of Wethersfield, Conn., won the chief prize, the Seabrook Nurseries perpetual challenge trophy, to be held for one year. This was one of approximately 500 entries in 82 classes, for which $250 in cash prizes, $450 in additional bulb prizes and three silver cups were awarded.

Mr. A. A. Arenius of Longmeadow, Mass., president of the society, won the prize for the most artistically arranged general exhibit and first prize for the most artistic basket of gladioli with other flowers. For the best display of gladiolus, Mr. Ernest S. Clark Jr., of Windsor, Conn., secretary and treasurer of the society, won first prize, and Mr. Arthur R. Cleary of Bethel, Conn., second.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Presentation of play, "Mr. Pim Passes By," by Parish Players, Casino, "Castle Hill" estate of Mrs. Richard T. Crane Jr., Ipswich, 8:45.

Films

Fine Arts—"Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein," Continuous 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3 to 4. Program as follows:

March of the Men of Harlech ..... Welsh Folksong
At Sunset ..... Markham-Lee
Once to Every Man and Nation ..... Welsh Hymn Melody
Holy, Holy, Holy ..... John B. Dykes
Chimes of Gloucester Cathedral (Old version No. 3) ..... J. Baptiste Malchan
Menuet and Trio ..... Mozart
Open Thy Blue Eyes ..... Massenet
Little Gray Home in the West ..... Lohr
Duet, from "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Ballade from "Genevieve of Brabant" ..... Candael
Children's Museum of Boston: motion picture lecture on "Reporting the World," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Museum open 1:30 to 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children Museum of Boston: Museum League games, all day; Microscopic Club, 10; travel chart games, 2; motion picture lecture on "Reporting the World," 3; special games and stereoscope views, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in color by Anne Allen; Engravings by Stefano della Bella.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continueed indefinitely.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings by Louis Icart. Through Aug. 20.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livington Bull.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

THE WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northwest or west winds.

New England States: Fair, continued cool, tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, shifting to north over south portions; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	82	Montreal	66	68
Bismarck	66	78	Nantucket	68	76
Boston	68	80	New Orleans	78	90
Buffalo	64	70	New York	66	80
Calgary	44	68	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Charleston	78	96	North Platte	66	86
Chicago	66	70	Philadelphia	68	82
Cincinnati	64	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	104
Denver	62	86	Pittsburgh	58	76
Eastport, Me.	62	74	Portland, Me.	68	78
Hatteras	76	86	Raleigh	72	94
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Aug. 12	76	..	St. Louis	66	80
			St. Paul	60	78
Helena, Mont.	48	74	Salt Lake City	66	86
Huron, S. D.	62	76	San Francisco	50	70
Jacksonville	78	94	SantaFe, N.M.	64	86
Kansas City	72	90	Seattle	58	66
Key West	86	90	Tampa	82	..
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	68	84
Memphis	80	92	Wichita, Kan.	80	96
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	70	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 13.
B—Maximum Aug. 12.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 9:46 p. m.
Sunday, 10:25 a. m. and 10:41 p. m.
Height of tides, 10.2 feet, 8.7 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

AUGUSTUS SAILS

Sailing today with a passenger list of 1393 persons, the Italian liner Augustus carried several groups of distinguished persons, including a notable group of Italians, who have been touring the principal cities of the United States, including attendance at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Among Bostonians sailing were Mr. Charles P. Williams, Mrs. Swain N. Gilmor and Dr. D. W. Tracy.

Breakfast Bucket End Women's Flight

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—The old breakfast bucket that swung in the sky brought an endurance flight by two women to an untimely end today.

Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Mrs. Louise Thaden took off yesterday in an attempt to establish a refuelling record for women. They got through the first night all right and completed their first refuelling operation successfully this morning.

But then the refuelling ship let down a bucket full of breakfast, and the bucket struck one wing of their plane, ripping the fabric. The girls landed for repairs.

CANADIANS NAME RADIO DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 12—Alfred Duranleau, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will head Canada's delegation to the international radio telegraph conference at Madrid.

The other two delegates will be Jean Desy, counselor of the Canadian Legation at Paris and Lieut.-Col. W. A. Steele of the National Research Laboratories.

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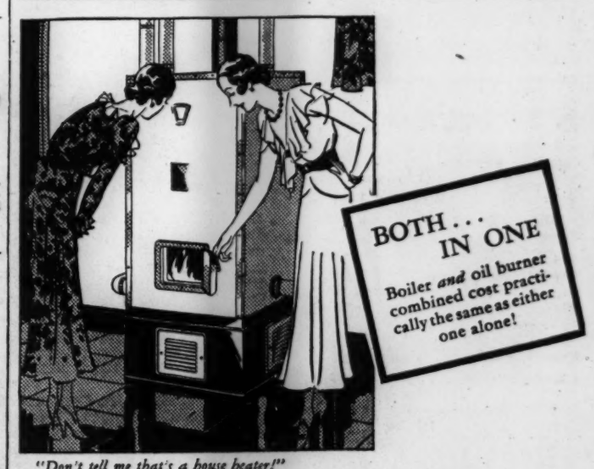

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FRANCE LIMITS FOREIGN WHEAT TO AID FARMER

Helps Average Citizen by Ordering 11 P. C. Cut in Price of Bread

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 13—Protesting because the price of wheat has recently declined from $2.50 a bushel to about $1.75, French farmers have appealed to the Government for protection in a situation which they claim is due to speculation on the grain exchange.

On the other hand the average citizen feels the cost of living should come down since there has been no such decline in France during recent years as in most other countries.

This problem of how to keep the price of wheat up in the interest of the farmer and bring the cost of living down on behalf of the average citizen is one which is interfering with the holidays of some of the members of the Government.

The rapid fall in the price of wheat now that abundant new crops are coming on the market has led the Government to announce it will protect farmers by forbidding the use of more than 3 per cent of foreign wheat in French flour. It is officially announced, however, that the prices of bread in Paris are all to be reduced next week by about 11 per cent.

Moderate Declines Shown

Reliable statistics leave no doubt that France has remained a lofty island in a sea of sinking prices. There is some slight divergence in the figures compiled by different authorities, but in general it may be said that retail prices in particular have not declined half so much in France as they have in the United States, England, Germany and other countries during the last two or three years.

In presenting the Government's economy bill to the Senate on July 15, Senator Henri Roy stated that retail prices had not only not declined, but actually risen, in France since 1929. This is a general impression in Paris, where the cost of living is naturally higher than in the provinces, but it appears to be contradicted, for the country as a whole, by the most authoritative figures obtainable, namely those contained in the Bulletin of General Statistics published periodically under the supervision of the Undersecretary of State for National Economy.

The Bulletin indicates that, between January, 1929, and June, 1932, the general index figures for wholesale and retail prices both declined, the former by 10.8 per cent and the latter by 10.5 per cent. Other computations indicate a fall in living costs of 12 per cent between the first quarter of 1930 and the second quarter of 1932, or of 14 per cent in the last 18 months, estimated by retail prices of 34 staple commodities.

"Boom" Prosperity Avoided

As contrasted with this decline of only 10, 12 or possibly 14 per cent, the decrease in living costs abroad during the last three years is reported to have been 22 or 24 per cent in the United States, 20 per cent in England, between 17 and 22 per cent in Germany and 25 per cent in Belgium. Obviously, France has not experienced any such diminution in the cost of living.

The reasons why France has stood apart from the general price decline are complex, but understandable. In general, the country has been less affected by the prevailing economic situation than other parts of Europe or America. France did not experience the exaggerated prosperity of the "boom" years in the same degree as America.

France did not overproduce in the degree that some other countries did, and more recently it has had no such burden of unemployment as the United States, England and Germany have had to carry. There have not been such striking ups and downs in business as elsewhere, and France has gained a reputation for economic stability. One of the principal reasons is undoubtedly that France is still as much an agricultural as an industrial country, and the very nearness to the soil of many of its people has a stabilizing influence.

Another factor which has tended to keep France apart from the general decline in prices is the highly protectionist policy which has been followed, of which the principal manifestation is the fixing of import quotas for many commodities.

Use of Cocoa Gains Fivefold in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE growing popularity of chocolate and cocoa throughout the world has increased fivefold the volume of raw cocoa exports since the beginning of the century.

An average of one cup of cocoa a week a head of population is drunk in the United Kingdom, while the Englishman's weekly allowance of chocolate is two ounces, it was disclosed by the Imperial Economic Committee report on cocoa issued here recently.

New Taxes Levied To Help Cuba In Balancing Budget

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 13 (By U. P.)—Determined to balance the 1932-33 budget, Congress is enacting a series of tax measures affecting practically every commodity sold on the island. Imported goods will be particularly affected.

Although this year's budget is $10,000,000 less than that for the preceding fiscal year, declining export and import trade, from which the Government derives most of its revenue, has resulted in a serious financial situation. There are a number of important obligations which the Cuban Government has undertaken to meet this year for which no provision was made in the budget, and therefore it is considered likely that President Machado will seek to effect refunding operations to meet these commitments.

These obligations include $2,278,125 in bankers' credits obtained in June this year to meet interest and amortization payments. They also include monthly payments of $50,000 as installments on a debt of $1,957,074 owed an American paving company.

Furthermore, there is outstanding the sum of $20,000,000 in bankers' credits which is past due and demandable. This sum was advanced for public works. In addition to these debts, there is a further obligation of $11,041,000, corresponding to interest and amortization on the public works debt which must also be paid during the fiscal year and for which the budget contains no provision.

POLICE INVESTIGATE RELIEF PAYMENTS

Out of several hundred questionnaires sent to persons seeking welfare aid by the new Boston police bureau of investigation of public welfare aid, 40 have been returned and examined by the police, it was announced Thursday. Of these, they said, more than 15 per cent have fraudulent indications. Others are being investigated more fully.

Police believe more than $1,000,000 can be cut from the monthly expenditures of the welfare bureau if they are successful in their prosecutions of frauds in court. About 25,000 families are said to be receiving aid in the city.

BYRD EXPLAINS LEAGUE'S STAND TO LEGION MEN

Economies Only Intended to Wipe Out Injustices, Admiral States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 13—Differences between the Massachusetts state department of the American Legion and the National Economy League neared an amicable settlement here last night after Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the league's chairman, spent two hours with the resolutions committee explaining the organization purposes.

As a result of his visit the Legion, which closes its fourteenth annual convention today and the league have a better mutual understanding, the Admiral said. This was confirmed by Mr. John Walsh of Waltham, chairman of the Legion committee.

The resolution dealing with veterans' benefits represented at least a partial victory for Admiral Byrd. Although the resolution opposed the league's suggested program of curtailment of non-service disability benefits, it did not, as did several which the committee studied and rejected, call for an investigation of the league itself.

The league, the Admiral told the committee, in its efforts to reduce taxation, sought "to secure the elimination of unjustifiable extravagances such as the great annually increasing expenditure for those veterans of the Spanish-American and World Wars who suffered no disability due to war service.

Admiral Byrd, in a statement following the conference with the Legion delegates, said that he was not there to defend the National Economy League, as "this great movement for reduction in taxes needs no defense.

Purposes of League

"The League," he conintued, "was created to help decrease unemployment and prevent chronic depression by reducing our enormous taxes; to provide a non-partisan organization in which American citizens may combine for mutual protection in problems of government; to secure the elimination of unjustifiable extravagances. Without, however, impairing a just and liberal provision for the dependents of those who lost their lives in war service and for those who in fact suffered disability from war service.

"We desire to aid and coöperate with citizens and organizations in expressing convincingly to local, state and federal representatives their determination to secure on a broad basis constructive economy in government.

"This league will fight to a finish for its purposes. But we will do so with tolerance and fairness. I am not here t oback track a single inch. However, I know you want the facts about the league.

Economic Stability Sought

"We are enrolling 20,000,000 members of the league so that we can bring about governmental economy and restore tranquillity and economic stability to our country. And I want to call upon the Legionnaires of Massachusetts to abandon the false idea that this league is directed solely against all veterans. Very much to the contrary, this league stands for proper and just compensation to war disabled veterans and widows.

"Our country has reached a crisis which is as serious as the great war which brought the Legion into being. Your services are as much needed now as then. I believe the Legion is as patriotic now as then. I am sure that the attack made by some of the Legion posts on this National Economy League arises from a lack of knowledge of the league's purposes. I cannot believe the Legion would oppose this great national movement that is striving to help end the depression and unemployment."

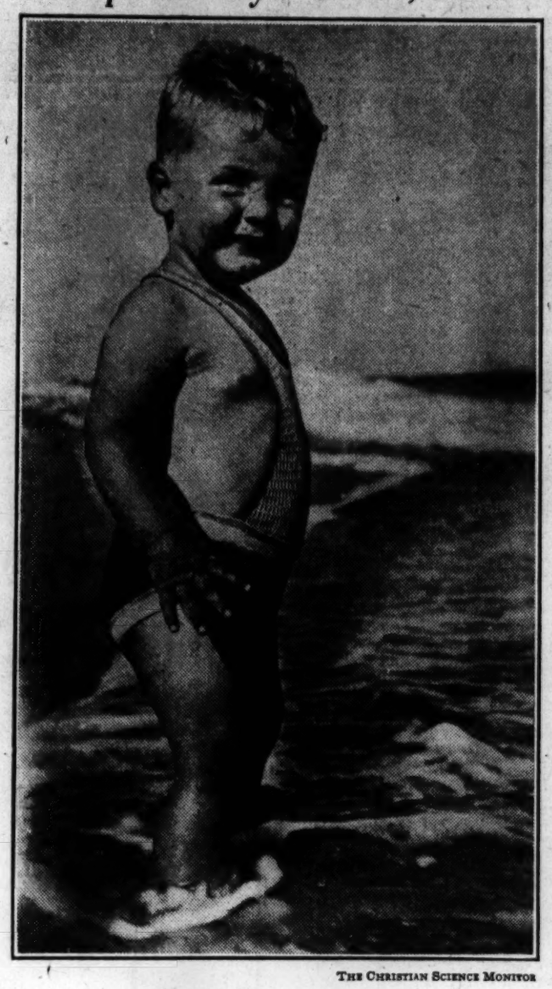
Mr. Walter W. Walters, leader of the bonus expeditionary force, was a speaker at the convention yesterday. Prohibition repeal and immediate cash payment of the bonus were the leading issues before the closing sessions today.

LAST-MINUTE RUSH FOR ELECTION PAPERS

With a flood of nomination papers flowing into City Hall last night, the zero hour for candidates entering the Sept. 20 primaries, Boston election records were broken as the total papers filed for certification of names reached 2224.

The voters this year will mark their ballots for President and Vice-President, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other state administrative officers, members to the United States House of Representatives, Governor's Councillors, state senators and representatives, delegates to the state conventions, members of ward committees and referenda.

'Keep Your Eyes on Me, Folks'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FUTURE OLYMPIC AQUATIC STAR

This Young Swimmer, One of Many at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Takes His Daily Plunge in the Atlantic Ocean.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With two representatives on the United States Olympic aquatic team at Los Angeles, Miami is maintaining its reputation for turning out star swimmers. Katherine Rawls, member of the women's diving team, and Ralph Flanagan, member of the 1500-meter freestyle team, are Miami youths who learned to swim on these shores. It is little wonder that the boys and girls of Florida excel in aquatic sports. They are practically brought up on the beaches and play in the water 12 months of the year. Swimming becomes as natural to them as walking. It is not unusual to see tots of very tender years diving from springboards and displaying a variety of strokes.

Workers Chosen For Polar Program

Personnel of the group of American researchers who are to participate in the second international polar year program in Alaska simultaneously with representatives of some 33 foreign nations, is announced by officials of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Lieut.-Commander K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office, says the American station at College, near Fairbanks, Alaska, is rapidly nearing completion, with buildings constructed and instruments installed. Representatives of the naval research laboratory are to specialize on radio work and those from the Carnegie Institution on earth currents and atmospheric electrical work.

Members of the American group are: Mr. Franklin P. Ulrich, Mr. Everett R. Johnson and Mr. Harold F. Bennett, from the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Dr. H. B. Maris, associate physicist, and Mr. C. E. Johnson, radio man, from the naval research laboratory; Mr. W. J. Rooney and Mr. K. H. Sherman from the Carnegie Institution; and Prof. V. F. Fuller from the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines.

COTTON MILLS TO REOPEN

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., makers of fine cotton cloth, yesterday announced that its Greylock Mills in this city and Fort Dummer Mills at Brattleboro, Vt., would reopen on a full-time working schedule Monday, after an idleness of seven weeks. At Brattleboro 250 employees will return to work and in this city an even larger number will benefit by the announcement.

NEW ENGLAND MILK PRODUCTION DROPS

While milk production per cow in New England is reported to be generally below the level of a year ago, recent surveys indicate that this is practically offset by a larger number of cows being milked as compared with last year, according to a report prepared by Mr. C. D. Stevens of the United States Department of Agriculture. The average daily milk production per cow, the report shows, is about 6.5 per cent below the five-year average or 12.4 per cent below the level a month earlier. But this latter decline compares with the usual decline during this period of 13.1 per cent.

As compared with a year ago, decreases in milk production per cow in Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut were only partially offset by increases in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. Wholesale prices of most dairy feeds at Boston increased materially during July. Increases ranged from 75 cents a ton for white hominy feed to $3 a ton for cottonseed meal. Prices of wheat bran remained unchanged from the level of a month ago.

BUREAU FORMED TO HELP CHILE'S FOREIGN TRADE

Government to Own 51 Per Cent of Stock in Corporation

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 13 (By U. P.)—The Institute of Foreign Trade, which will combine duties similar to those assumed by the United States Department of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce and a large export and import company, has been organized by the Socialist Government in an effort to lift Chile out of its economic doldrums.

The institute, with a capital of 40,000,000 pesos ($2,400,000), has been incorporated, with the Government owning 51 per cent of the stock and manufacturers and producers the remainder. It marks the Government's second large-scale entry into private commerce. The first, the National Nitrate Company (Cosach), so far has failed to produce any revenue for the treasury.

The new organization, according to Provisional President Carlos G. Davila, "will give our creditors an opportunity to open their markets to Chilean products since the only hope of recommencing our (debt) payments abroad lies in the sale of these goods." Moreover, he adds, the institute has for its principal object the guaranteeing of markets and fair prices to our producers.

The Government hopes to attain the following objectives with the institute:

1. To undertake market research work abroad, studying needs and markets to decide what products should be exported.
2. To negotiate exchanges of merchandise by barter.
3. To obtain raw materials for national industries.
4. To receive national merchandise on deposit for sale abroad.
5. To facilitate intercourse between Chilean manufacturers and business men and firms abroad.
6. To assist in the organization of business enterprises abroad to handle the sale of Chilean products.
7. To carry on a publicity campaign for Chilean produce in every country of the world.

The formation of the institute is the first attempt ever made in Chile to do away with the country's dependence upon nitrate and copper which up to now have been the mainstay of Chilean foreign commerce, forming 75 per cent of the total exports in normal years. A complete transformation of Chilean economic life is hoped for by the Government as a consequence.

Chile's export trade has declined tremendously in recent years with a consequent decrease in government revenues. Exports in 1928 were over 3,500,000,000 pesos ($280,000,000). In 1930 exports decreased to 1,446,000,000 pesos ($115,680,000). In the first six months of 1932 they declined to 345,500,000 pesos ($27,640,000), as compared to 969,300,000 pesos ($77,384,000) for the same period in 1930.

Fraternity Leaders Dispute Charge of Drinking in Houses

University of Washington Students Ridicule Congressman's Accusation of Toting Flasks at Dances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 13—Recent remarks by Representative Ralph I. Horr (R.) of Washington concerning drinking in college fraternities have been followed by a fusilade of indignant denials by fraternity leaders in the University of Washington Journal.

Mr. Horr, addressing the Seattle Advertising Club, is quoted as saying, "In my undergraduate days a man couldn't get into a fraternity dance with liquor on his breath. Today he must have liquor on his breath to get into their dances." Mr. Horr, claiming that he was misquoted, declares that he only said, "Liquor is a good passport to fraternity dances."

Comments follow: Al Nanney, president of Acacia: "Our prestige rests on the fact that we allow no liquor in the house or at house functions. We live up to this rule."

Jack Russell, house manager of Psi Upsilon: "Offensive drinking is not tolerated by this chapter."

George Marbles, house manager of Sigma Alpha Epsilon: "Drinking is not tolerated in this chapter. Offending members are penalized by fine."

Violators Thrown Out

Dick Young, president of Delta Upsilon:

"Our fraternity has an ironclad rule against drinking—either at house functions or any other university social events. Offenders are either fined or thrown out."

Harold Michelson, house manager of Delta Sigma Phi:

"I don't think the man knows what he is talking about. A national fraternity ruling prohibits the use of liquor by members or the bringing of liquor to the chapter house. The few infractions of this rule have been punished by fine."

Commenting on further remarks that Mr. Horr was quoted as making to the effect that "hip flasks" are also necessary, the Journal remarks with editorial irony:

"Personally, we can't just remember ever having our hips checked. We can't even remember having to flash a flask as a passport; or even, for that matter, taking a flask to a campus dance. Maybe we didn't mix with the right crowd.

Must Have Slipped In

"We can even distinctly remember running across brothers and sisters who hadn't taken a drink all evening and didn't intend to. They must have slipped in through the back door.

"Things were different in Mr. Horr's day, he says. In those days detection of the odor of liquor on a brother's breath by the program committee would be sufficient to deny admittance.

"The more we hear about those grand old pre-prohibition saloon days the more we wish we could have had our characters molded then when the molding was evidently good.

"Mr. Horr's exposure is only one small indication of the rapid deterioration of the younger generations. At times the whole business moves us to tears. It's enough to make us exclaim with old Cicero, 'O, tempora! O, mores!'"

Commenting more seriously, the University District Herald said editorially in part:

"The community shares the indignation of University of Washington students—particularly of fraternity and sorority members—over the ridiculous, uncalled-for statement of Congressman Ralph Horr about student behavior. In order to get across his wet talk it seems the Congressman has to point with horror to student drinking."

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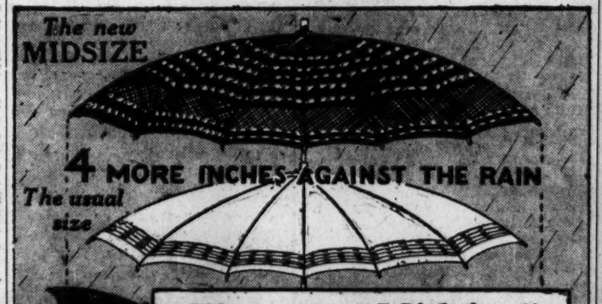
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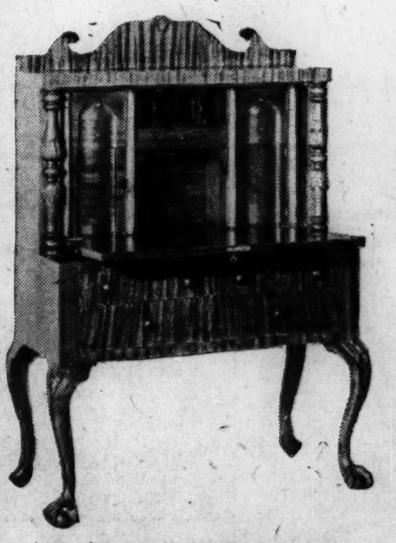
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TWO SURPRISES IN RYE TENNIS

Mrs. Burke and Virginia Hilleary Win From English Pair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 13—More brilliant performances by the assembled tennis stars at the Westchester Country Club featured yesterday's play in the Eastern grass court championships, which were brought down to the semifinals in the men's events, while only the singles final, between the two English players, Mrs. John B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, remains for the women players.

Two surprise results featured the day. The most important of these was the victory of Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., the former Dorothy A. Andrus, of Stamford, and Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia, in the final round of the women's doubles, over the British pair who captured the title last year. This was chiefly due to the play of Mrs. Burke, who showed better tennis all this week than in most of her recent play, and surpassed herself in her varied stroking both from back court and at the net, against the brilliant performances of the English pair. Miss Hilleary was good at times, but was inclined to be erratic.

In the men's singles, the victory of Elbert R. Lewis, the young Californian, over Wilbur F. Coen Jr., the conqueror of Frederick J. Perry, also came as a surprise. Lewis, though one of the leading collegian players, has never reached the heights of ranking nationally, while Coen stood a good chance of the first 10, on the basis of his recent play, but Lewis was the steadier, and won in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4.

The other singles went about as expected, though Clifford S. Sutter, the intercollegiate champion, lost a set to John S. Olliff, one of the two surviving Englishmen, as he played carelessly in the second set. But he steadied and ran out the match easily at 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Gregory S. Mangin improved greatly over his Sea Bright form, and had little trouble in disposing of Manuel Alonzo, his conqueror there, 6—1, 6—4, and Henry W. Austin, the leading British ranking player, took matters easy to defeat Eugene H. McCauliff, 6—4, 6—4.

The British women first encountered Alice I. Marble and Virginia B. Rice in the semifinals in the morning, and had a real battle on their hands in that match also, only the greater experience as a team of the English women tipping the scale in their favor. The score of this match was 6—4, 6—8, 6—3. But when they met the more experienced team in the afternoon, they were at a disadvantage all the way, and only when they raised their game to its greatest heights could they make much headway against the brilliant net play of the Americans. Mrs. Pittman, as usual, did most of the work, her vigorous driving accounting for many errors, especially by Miss Hilleary, but the latter stood up well most of the time and finally the former Dorothy Andrus took matters in her own hands when the British players found the Philadelphia player vulnerable to lobbing, and carried off the second set by her vigorous net play. The score was 9—7, 9—7, and the winners were several times close to victory earlier in the second set, as well as close to taking the first set earlier in play.

EASTERN GRASS COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated John S. Olliff, England, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, 6—4, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Manuel Alonso, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—4, 6—4.

EASTERN SECTIONAL MEN'S DOUBLES

Second Round

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Karl F. Kamrath, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round

Keith Gledhill and Henry M. Culley defeated R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, 7—5, 6—4.

Robert R. Bryan and John McDiarmid defeated Tidball and Lewis, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Keith Werner and Malcolm T. Hill, 6—3, 6—4.

Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Edward Jacobs, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley defeated Alice I. Marble and Virginia B. Rice, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. and Virginia E. Hilleary won from Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., and Mrs. Frederick McBride, by default.

Final Round

Mrs. Burke and Miss Hilleary defeated Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley, 9—7, 9—7.

PARKER AND MAKO REACH THE FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 13 (AP)—Gene Mako, a curly-haired youngster from Los Angeles, and Frank Parker, Milwaukee's tennis star, will fight it out today for the United States junior singles title.

Parker, taking it easy for the first time during the tournament, stayed in back court to eliminate Jay Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 6—2. Mako trounced Samuel Lee, a fellow Californian, 6—1, 6—0.

Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, and another Wisconsin youngster, Don Leavens of Mosinee, will meet for the boys' title. Kamrath eliminated Dunlap Cannon of Brownsville, Tenn., 6—1, 6—0, while Leavens defeated Bob Riggs of Los Angeles, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

The junior doubles became an all-California affair. Charles Hunt of San Francisco and Samuel Lee of Berkeley overpowered Parker and George Boynton of Atlanta, Ga., 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, and Mako and Jack Lynch of Taft, Calif., went three sets to eliminate Cohn and Richard Hebard of White Plains, N. Y., 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

Kamrath and Edgar Weller will meet Leavens and Riggs in the boys' division. The Texans drubbed Cannon and David Marks of Memphis, Tenn., 6—3, 6—1, and Leavens and Riggs put out Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., and Gerard Podesta, Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 7—9, 6—4.

KINDER WINS N. J. TITLE

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—Johnny Kinder, Green Brook Country Club assistant, shot a 77 yesterday afternoon for a four-round total of 292 to retain the New Jersey state open golf championship at the Jumping Brook Golf Club. Craig Wood, Ryder Cup player of Hollywood, stood in second place, one stroke behind.

Yorkshiremen Maintain Lead

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH INTER-COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st In'gs Led	B'h'd	A	WR	Pts
Yorkshire	14	2	3	1	3		340
Sussex	12	0	3	2	5		221
Nottingh'shr	11	3	6	2	1		205
Kent	11	3	1	6	3		200
Surrey	7	1	9	3	4		175
Somersetshire	7	4	2	6	3		145
Lancashire	6	6	5	3	3		136
Middlesex	5	6	7	5	0		135
Leicestershire	5	9	7	2	1		120
Hampshire	6	9	2	5	1		110

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 13—Yorkshiremen are making no mistake in their effort to retain the English inter-county cricket championship and yesterday maintained its lead of 19 points over the runner-up, Sussex, by defeating Essex at Scarborough by an innings and eight runs. Sussex, which on the previous day had gained a quick-time win over Glamorganshire, has played one game fewer than the champions and as this engagement might yield the southerners 15 points the destination of the championship is likely to be decided as the result of the Yorkshire-Sussex clash scheduled for Hove, Aug. 27.

Yorkshire's win yesterday was its fourth in succession by a margin of an innings and its fourteenth victory of the season. W. E. Bowes, Yorkshire fast bowler who gained his first international cap in a match against India this year, was too fast for most of the Essex players and during the match he captured 13 wickets at slightly over 14 runs apiece. Yorkshire's innings totaled 478 for nine wickets declared, Herbert Sutcliffe contributing 194 and Essex's were 325 and 143. For the losers M. S. Nichols collected 105, Reginald Taylor, comparative newcomer, 106, both of them during the first innings.

Sussex's quick-time victory over Glamorganshire at Swansea was easily gained. James Langridge and A. F. Wensley were in very good form with the ball. Langridge got nine wickets for 65 runs and Wensley eight for 91. With such bowling it is not surprising that Glamorganshire's scores were only 96 and 134. The visitors had previously obtained 272—K. S. Duleepsinghji scoring 83—and so the margin of victory was by an innings and 42 runs.

One of the most notable triumphs registered yesterday was Gloucestershire's over Lancashire at Cheltenham by 44 runs. Gloucestershire finished second in the final standing last year, but this season was not doing too well until recently. This was Lancashire's fourth consecutive defeat and it is now dropped to seventh place in the standing. Scores were: Gloucestershire 378 and 165, Lancashire 276 and 223. Centuries were scored by W. R. Hammond with 164 in the home team's first knock and by Edward Paynter, 103, in Lancashire's opening venture.

The Indian tourists gained another victory by defeating Somersetshire at Weston-super-Mare by 163 runs; the scores: Tourists 285 and 234 for seven wickets declared, Somersetshire 177 and 179. Nayudu had his customary merry knock and was 130 not out in the visitors' second innings.

Scores in other matches were: Nottinghamshire (325 for nine wickets declared and 145) defeated Northamptonshire (267 and 131) by 72 runs at Kettering; Surrey (316 and 50 for two wickets) defeated Hampshire (142 and 223) by eight wickets at Portsmouth; Middlesex (442) drew with Derbyshire (290 and 302) for six at Lord's Grounds; Worcestershire (502 for nine declared and 127 for one declared) drew with Leicestershire (371 and 91 for one) at Hinckley.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	75	35	.682
Philadelphia	66	45	.595
Cleveland	66	45	.595
Washington	61	49	.555
Detroit	57	51	.528
St. Louis	49	60	.450
Chicago	36	70	.340
Boston	27	82	.248

RESULTS AUG. 12

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Brown and Myatt; Sorrell, Uhlir and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—McGowan and Geisel. Time—1h. 46m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	x	2	6	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Andrews and Connelly; Earnshaw and Cochrane. Umpires—Van Grafalan, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—1h. 34m.

PROTEST UPHELD BY HARRIDGE

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—President William Harridge of the American League yesterday upheld a protest by the Detroit Tigers over the game against the New York Yankees, Aug. 1, and ordered the game replayed because of the violation of the batting order rule.

JACK CAMERON REACHES FINAL

Gordon Taylor Also in Title Round for First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 13—The elimination of the defending champion, C. Ross Somerville of London, and the sole survivor of the four United States qualifiers, Will Gunn of Wallingford, Penna., caused two upsets in the semifinal round of the Canadian amateur golf championship here on Friday, and as a result a new name will be added to the list of Canadian champions. Neither Jack A. Cameron of Mississauga, who defeated Somerville by 3 and 2, nor Gordon B. Taylor of Kanawaki, who won from Gunn by 12 and 10, have ever been in the final before. Cameron reached the semifinals in 1925 and 1930, while Taylor qualified for the first time last year.

Neither of the losers were ever in front, in fact, Gunn did not win a single hole from Taylor in the 26 holes that were played.

Jack A. Cameron, Mississauga, defeated C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt, 3 and 2. Gordon B. Taylor, Kanawaki, Montreal, defeated Will Gunn, Wallingsford, Penna., 12 and 10.

Monotype Yacht Title to France

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (AP)—By a margin of only two points France displaced Holland as official winner of the monotype championship of the Olympic Games yachting races by decision on a protest, and was awarded the title yesterday. A judge's decision taking eight points from the French boat's total was reversed on appeal to the Olympic protest committee, which decided the championship.

The ground jury at the San Pedro race course upheld a protest by Silvio Treleani of the Italian boat against Jacques le Brun, French skipper, in the ninth monotype race, sailed Wednesday, and the French boat was disqualified. Le Brun appealed to the general protest committee, however, and was sustained yesterday.

Robert Maas of Holland was announced Thursday as the winner of the title. Under the realignment of points occasioned by the decision yesterday, France gets 87 and Holland 85. Spain is third with 76, Germany fourth with 74, Canada fifth with 72, Great Britain sixth with 69 and the United States seventh with 66.

The Italian skipper charged he was fouled when the French boat failed to give him sea room when he signaled for it.

Gunnar Asther of Sweden, sailing Swedish Star, gained undisputed third place in the star class events by sailing around the course alone. He had been tied at 27 points with the Canadian boat Windor, sailed by H. E. Wylie, and a sail-off was called for yesterday. Wylie, however, declined to sail, being content with fourth. France was fifth, Holland sixth and Springbok of South Africa last.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	59	48	.551
Pittsburgh	60	50	.545
Brooklyn	58	54	.518
Boston	58	55	.513
Philadelphia	58	57	.504
St. Louis	53	56	.486
New York	50	57	.467
Cincinnati	48	67	.417

RESULTS AUG. 12

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Fitzsimmons, Gibson and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 48m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	x	8	14	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Seibold and Spohrer. Umpires—Donnelly, Moran and Barr. Time—1h. 41m.

EASTON WINS MEDAL ROUND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—George Easton, 28-year-old professional of the Warwick Country Club, Providence, won the medal in the New England District Professional Golfers' Association qualifying round at the Metacomet Golf Club, East Providence, yesterday, when he shot a sub-par 141 to lead a field of 39 by six strokes. Easton set a new competitive record for the course by carding a brilliant 69, three under par on his morning round. He equaled par in the afternoon with his 72. Ted Turner of the North Adams (Mass.) Country Club was second to Easton with 147. Arthur Gusa of Point Judith Country Club and Gene Kunes of Connecticut tied for third with 148. Twelve players qualified.

Windward Work Faced N.Y.Y.C. Fleet on Run into Buzzard's Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13—A fine northeast breeze gave the 32 racing boats of the New York Yacht Club fleet the first chance on Saturday for windward work since the fleet left Glen Cove Wednsday morning on the annual cruise along the southern New England coast. The three runs to New Haven, New London and this port had all been broad off the wind, and two of them with breeze fairly strong, so that fast time was made. On Saturday small head sails were hauled out for a beat into Buzzard's Bay.

It was a great day for small craft, for the little boats brought up a better breeze from astern, with the result that Johannes Schiott's eight-meter Sonny, the smallest racer in the eflet, won the Commodore W. W. Aldrich Cup for sloops on her corrected time, beating her nearest competitor, Horace Havemeyer's 12-meter Mouette, a recent British importation, by more than 10 minutes.

The prize for schooners went to Harold F. Brook's Mary Rose, which for the first time since the cruise started had a rival in F. Haven Clark's Joan II.

Vanitie led Weetamoe almost from the start, and at one time, about half-way along the course of 38 miles, had her allowance to the Prince boat fairly well saved. In rounding Point Judith, however, Weetamoe gained nearly two minutes and was 59 seconds astern at the finish, winning by 3m. 33s.

The run on Saturday for cups offered by Vice-Commodore Junius S. Morgan Jr. was up Buzzard's Bay, with an anchorage for the night in the old whaling port of Mattapoisett, where the fleet was to remain over Sunday.

The results of the run from New London to Newport on Friday were as follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS F

Yacht and Owner	El. Time h m s	Cor. Time h m s
Mary Rose, H. F. Brooks	4 57 37	3 06 06
Joan II, F. H. Clark	4 49 45	3 07 35
SPECIAL CLASS		
Flytie, B. D. Barker	5 18 22	3 14 39
SLOOPS, CLASSES I AND J		
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	3 49 06	3 03 51
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	3 48 07	3 07 20
CLASS M		
Shimna, F. C. Paine	4 12 39	2 43 41
12 METERS		
Mouette, H. Havemeyer	4 23 27	2 36 40
Clytie, H. B. Plant	4 29 18	2 40 31
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	4 26 05	2 41 05
Cantitoe, B. S. Litchfield	4 27 25	2 43 35
10 METERS		
Astra, J. L. Stackpole	4 46 01	2 39 04
Revenge, George Lauder	4 50 24	2 43 27
Ballymena, Irving Cox	4 27 44	3 20 47
NEW YORK 30's		
Oriole, S. C. Prie	5 08 04	2 41 47
Interlude, L. Clark Jr.	5 09 24	2 43 07
Phantom, W. A. W. Stewart Jr	5 10 51	2 44 34
Amorita, F. W. Belknap	5 31 43	3 05 26
8 METERS		
Sonny, J. Schiott	5 07 52	2 25 54
Aleada, H. Nevins	D. N. F.	
CRUISING CLASS		
Viking, P. LeBoutillier	4 48 08	3 02 11
Dorade, G. J. Stephens Jr.	4 59 59	3 12 02
Teregram, C. W. Mixter	4 54 15	3 25 03
Mandoo, D. S. Berger	5 00 54	3 23 04
Skylarg, B. F. Could	5 11 19	3 30 21
Curlew, C. L. Andrews	5 11 19	3 54 00
Halcyon, F. W. Murray Jr.	5 08 06	4 01 37
Grenadier, H. A. Morss Jr.	5 48 08	4 09 19
Volante, A. L. Loomis	4 17 45	4 22 21
Mistress, G. S. Rockwell Jr.	4 54 46	4 44 27
Pinta, J. B. Blethar	5 30 28	4 59 36

U. S. WOMEN, JAPANESE, WIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Leslie F. Southwood, Great Britain, fourth.

In a race that was just about as close as it could be, Germany won the final for the four oars with coxswains, by overhauling the Italian quintet in the last few feet to win a one-foot victory. As the two shells neared the finish line, Italy was ahead, but the Germans were stroking at terrific speed, cutting down the Italian lead with each sweep. So close were the tips of the two boats at the finish that the judges went into consultation before naming the winner. The German shell was timed in 7m. 19s and was manned by Hans Eller, Horst Hoeck, Walter Meyer, Joachim Spremberg, and Karl H. Neumann. Poland was third and New Zealand placed fourth.

Lewis Clive and Hugh R. A. Edwards, representing Great Britain in the pair oars, won the Olympic championship by beating the New Zealand duet by three-fourths of a length. Poland won another third place in this event, and the Netherlands was fourth. The time of the winning shell was 8m.

The United States again proved its superiority in diving when Dorothy Poynton, Georgia Coleman and Marion D. Roper placed in that order in the high diving final for women. Miss Poynton, with 40.26 points, was well ahead of the field; but other contests were closely grouped as the result of consistently good efforts. Miss Coleman scored 35.56, and Miss Roper was fractionally behind with 35.22. Largely because of her splendid executions in both the running and standing swan dive, Ingelborg M. Sjoquist, Sweden, won fourth place. She was followed by Ingrid Larsen, Denmark, fifth, and Etusuko Kamakura, Japan sixth.

Japan's threat to the world in swimming arrived with vengeance in the finals of the 100-meter backstroke for men, six entrants, three of whom were Japanese, faced the starters, and then flailed the water in practically a dead heat for the first 40 meters. At the halfway mark Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan, had begun to open water between himself and his opponents. Then, unleashing a terrific sprint, Kiyokawa fairly leaped from the water toward the finish wall, and won by three meters. Two team mates, Toshio Irie and Kentario Kawatsu, closely followed him and won second and third places, respectively. Kiyokawa's time was 1m. 8.6s., which failed by just .4s to tie both the world and Olympic mark. Robert D. Zehr, United States, placed fourth, and fifth place went to Ernst Kuppers, Germany.

Women Set Two Records

Both a world and an Olympic record were established yesterday in the finals of the 400-meter relay race for women by the United States team composed of Josephine McKim, Helen Johns, Mrs. Eleanor G. Saville, and Helene E. Madison, swimming in that order. Miss McKim obtained a 10-meter lead in the first two laps, and her three team mates steadily increased the advantage. Miss Madison's speed was impressive, particularly in her first lap, as she coasted back to win by half the length of the pool. The Americans were timed in 4m. 38s. Holland was second, Great Britain third and Canada fourth.

Another Olympic record was displaced in the second semifinal heat of the 1500-meter freestyle for men when Shozo Makino, a 15-year old schoolboy from Japan, swam the distance in 19m. 38.7s. The sturdy young Oriental lowered the Olympic mark held by Arne Borg, Sweden, by about 13 seconds. Clarence S. Crabbe, United States, placed second, but was far behind his youthful rival for long-distance swimming honors. Noel P. Ryan, Australia, was third. In the other 1500-meter heat Kusuo Kitamura, Japan, defeated Jean Taris, France, holder of the 400-meter world record, in the comparatively slow time of 19m. 51.6s. James M. Cristy, United States, was third.

Kitamura was content to let Taris set the pace for more than half the race, but the Japanese forged ahead with 300 meters to go, and kept increasing his lead during the rest of the race.

Japanese Smashes Record

Still another Olympic record was shattered in the semifinals of the 200-meter breaststroke for men. Another Japanese, Rezio Koike, swam the distance in 2m. 44.9s., taking almost 4s. off the former mark. Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan, the 1928 Olympic winner, was a close second, and it did not appear as though he was swimming his fastest. In the other semifinal Erwin Sietas, Germany, was victorious, with Teofilo Yldefonzo, Philippine Islands, a close second.

Semifinal heats were held in the 400-meter freestyle for women; but the times registered did not approach the new Olympic record recently set by Lenore Kight, United States, in an earlier heat. The races yesterday were won by Helene E. Madison, United States, and Miss Kight.

The Japanese waterpolo team evidenced that it had learned much about the game in its previous contests, although it lost to Germany yesterday by a 10-to-0 score. The Germans, 1928 champions, were the superiors throughout the match; but the improvement of the Japanese in both passing and guarding was really the feature of the game.

Other events of yesterday's competition resulted in a victory for Maj. Renzo Morigi, Italy, in the pistol shooting, with Lieut. Heinrich Max of Germany, second; a 7-to-4 win by the United States lacrosse team over Canada; Romeo Neri's first place in the parallel bars for Italy, and the continuance by the United States of leadership in the three-day event of the equestrian competition.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

SWIMMING EVENTS

100-METER BACKSTROKE (MEN)

Won by Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan; second, Toshio Irie, Japan; third, Kentario Kawatsu, Japan; fourth, Robert D. Zeher, U. S. A.; fifth, Ernst Kuppers, Germany; sixth, Robert W. Kerber, U. S. A. Time—1m. 8.8s.

200-METER BREASTSTROKE (MEN)

SEMIFINALS

(Three qualify in each heat for finals today)

First Heat—Won by Rezio Koike, Japan; second, Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan; third, Jikirum Adjaluddin, Philippine Islands; fourth, Ulysse Cariomat, France; fifth, Toivo Reinqvist, Finland. Time—2m. 44.9s. (New Olympic record. Old record 2m. 46.2s., set Thursday by Tsuruta and tied by Koike).

Second Heat—Won by Erwin Sietas, Germany; second, Teofilo Yldefonso, Philippine Islands; third, Shigero Nakagawa, Japan; fourth, Walter Spence, Canada. Time—2m. 47.6s.

1500-METER FREESTYLE (MEN) SEMI-FINALS (First Three Each Heat Qualify for Finals Today)

First Heat—Won by Kusuo Kitamura, Japan; second, Jean Taris, France; third, James M. Cristy, U. S. A.; fourth, Sunao Ishimarada, Japan; fifth, Paolo Costoli, Italy. Time—19m. 51.6s. (New Olympic record. Old record, 19m. 51.8s., set in 1928 by Arne Borg, Sweden.)

Second Heat—Won by Shozo Makino, Japan; second, Clarence L. Crabbe, U. S. A.; third, Noel F. Ryan, Australia; fourth, Ralph Flanagan, U. S. A.; fifth, Andrew M. Charlton, Australia. Time—19m. 38.7s. (New Olympic record. Old record 19m. 51.6s. set by Kitamura in previous heat.)

400-METER FREESTYLE RELAY (WOMEN)

Won by United States (Josephine McKim; Helen Johns, Eleanor Garatti Saville, Helene E. Madison); second, Holland; third, Great Britain; fourth, Canada; fifth, Japan. Time—4m. 38s. (New Olympic record. Old record of 4m. 47.6s. set by U. S. A. team of A. T. Lambert, Albina Osipowich, E. A. Garatti, Martha M. Norelius in 1928. No recognized world record.)

400-METER FREESTYLE (WOMEN) SEMI-FINALS—(Three to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Helene E. Madison, U. S. A.; second, Jennie Maakal, South Africa; third, Norene Forbes, U. S. A. Time—5m. 48.7s.

(Maria P. Oversloot and Maria J. Philippsen-Braun, both of Holland, scratched.)

Second Heat—Won by Lenore Kight, U. S. A.; second, Yvonne Godard, France; third, Margaret Cooper, Great Britain; fourth, Lilli Andersen, Denmark. Time—5m. 50.8s.

HIGH DIVING (Women)

Won by Dorothy Poynton, U. S. A., 40.26 points; second, Georgia Coleman, U. S. A., 35.56 points; third, Marion D. Roper, U. S. A., 35.22 points; fourth, Ingelborg M. Sjoquist, Sweden, 34.82 points; fifth, Ingrid Larsen, Denmark, 31.96 points; sixth, Etsuko Kamakura, Japan, 31.36 points; seventh, Magdalene Epply, Austria, 26.76 points.

ROWING EVENTS

Single Sculls—Won by Henry R. Pearce, Australia, 7m. 44.4s.; second William G. Miller, U. S. A., 7m. 45 1-5s.; third, Guillermo R. Douglas, Uruguay, 8m. 13 3-5s.; fourth, Leslie F. Southwood, Great Britain, 8m. 33s.

Pair Oared, With Coxswain—Won by United States (Kieffer, bow, and Schauers, stroke; Jennings, coxswain), 8m. 25 4-5s.; second, Poland (Slazak and Braun; Skolimski, coxswain), 8m. 31 1-5s.; third, France (Giriat and Brusa; Brunet, coxswain), 8m. 41 1-5s.; fourth, Brazil (Strata and Ramalho; Cricio, coxswain), 8m. 53 1-5s.

Pair Oared, Without Coxswain—Won by Great Britain (Hugh R. A. Edwards, bow, and Lewis Clive, stroke), 8m.; second, New Zealand (Thompson and Stiles), 8m. 2⅘s.; third, Poland (Mikolajczak and Budzinski), 8m. 8⅕s.; fourth, Holland (Roelofsen and Roell), 8m. 8⅘s.

Four Oared, With Coxswain — Won by Germany (Joachim Spremberg, Walter Meyer, Horst Hoeck and Hans Eller, stroke; Karl H. Neumann, coxswain), 7m. 19s.; second, Italy (Parovel, Divora, Piazzer and Vattovara, stroke; Scher, coxswain), 7m. 10⅕s.; third, Poland (Kobzlinski, Urban, Slazak and Braun, stroke; Skilimowski, coxswain), 7m. 25⅕s.; fourth, New Zealand (Solomon, Saunders, Cox and Pope, stroke; Gullery, Coxswain), 7m. 32⅗s.

WATERPOLO GAME

GERMANY		JAPAN
Pohl, lf		rf, Kimura
Schwartz, cf		cf, Takebayshi
Schulze, rf		lf, Murai
Gunst, lb		rb, Doi
Benecke, ob		ob, Tokito
Cordes, rb		lb, Fujita
E. Rademacker, g		g, Matsumoto

Score—Germany 10, Japan 0. Goals—Schulze 6, Pohl 3, Schwartz for Germany. Referee—A. Delahaye, Belgium.

LACROSSE CONTEST

UNITED STATES		CANADA
Kelly, 1st a		1st d, Bergin
Stone, 2d a		2d d, Frazer
Ould, 3d a		3d d, Gifford
Beeler, c		c, Worthy
Weitzel, 3d d		3d a, Dohmer
Lea, 2d d		2d a, Russell
Yearley 1st d		1st a, Harrison
Reynolds, cp		oh, Wallace
Merriken, p		ih, McEvoy
Darrell, ih		p, Buckingham
Turnbull, oh		cp, Mercer
Stude, g		g, Hawkins

Score—United States 7, Canada 4. Goals—Kelly 3, Turnbull 2, Guild, Beeler for United States; Harrison, Wallace, Russell, Worthy for Canada.

BOXING RESULTS

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS—Semifinals

Horace Gwynne, Canada, decision over Jose Villanueva, Philippines. Hans Zigiarski, Germany, decision over Joe Lang, U. S. A.

FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS—Semifinals

Josef Schleinkofer, Germany, decision over Gaspare Alessandri, Italy. Carmelo Robledo, Argentina, decision over Carl Carlsson, Sweden.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS—Semifinals

Erich Campe, Germany, decision over Bruno Ahlberg, Finland. Eddie Flynn, U. S. A., decision over David McCleave, Great Britain.

FLYWEIGHT CLASS—Semifinals

Francisco Cabanes, Mexico, decision over Thomas Pardoe, Great Britain.

Stephen Enekes, Hungary, decision over Louis Salica, U. S. A.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS—Semifinals

Carmen Barth, U. S. A., decision over Ernest Peirce, South Africa. Amador Asar, Argentina, decision over Roger Michelot, France.

GULACK AND NERI WIN GYM TITLES

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (AP)—George Gulack of the United States, and Romeo Neri of Italy, yesterday, captured the last two gymnastic championships of the Olympic Games. Gulack won the rings title with 56.9 points, and Neri the parallel bars with 46.9.

Three other Americans finished among the first six in the two events. William Denton was second to Gulack in the rings, with 55.8, and Richard Bishop took fourth place, with 55.4. Alfred Jochim was sixth in the parallel bars, with 52.4. Stephen Pelle of Hungary forced Neri in the bars, scoring 55.8 for second place.

Heikki Savolainen of Finland, took third with 54.8; Marui Noroma of Finland, fourth with 53.4, and Mario Lertora of Italy, fifth with 52.6.

Giovanni Lattuada of Italy was third in the rings with 55.5; Oreste Capuzzo of Italy, fifth with 54.8, and Franco Tognini of Italy, sixth with 54.1.

Four Japanese competed in the two events. Toshihiko Sasano scored 48.2 and Mahito Haga 41.9 in the bar competition. Sasano counted 52.4 and Takashi Kondo 49.1 on the rings.

Thrilled by masterful horsemanship, thousands of equestrian enthusiasts watched the American team grip more firmly the Olympic palm in the three-day riding tests.

Three riders for the United States turned in almost perfect performances. Maj. H. D. Chamberlain, Capt. E. Y. Argo and Lieut. E. O. Thomson, winners in the dressage event Thursday, turned in remarkable performances.

The Swedish team was eliminated when T. Arne Francke failed to finish the steeplechase.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	70	44	.639
Buffalo	66	55	.583
Baltimore	67	57	.540
Montreal	63	58	.520
Rochester	60	59	.503
Albany	55	69	.444
Jersey City	50	73	.430
Toronto	43	81	.341

RESULTS AUG. 12

Newark 10, Montreal 5.
Toronto 10, Baltimore 8.
Baltimore 3, Toronto 0.
Rochester 3, Albany 0.
Only games scheduled.

EDUCATIONAL

Our Children's Playmates

By PRISCILLA WARE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DUE to my husband's work as a builder, we have lived in a variety of neighborhoods. In each of these the children have made friends and comrades, some of them lasting through the years. For my own part I have had much prejudical opinion to overcome before I was able to accept many of these new friends. This was not because of wealth or race prejudice, but because I was alarmed at the undesirable traits many of these children manifested. When they told stories that were not true, played unfairly in their games, and openly disobeyed parental dictates, I felt that they were not a good influence for the little folks in our home.

We debated at great length on the practicability of forbidding these budding friendships to grow. Should we say: "No, Johnny, you must not play with Ned," or "Katherine, I do not want you to go to Mary's house or have her come to your home." However, we realized that this prohibition would call forth immediately a flood of questions, beginning with the word Why. Some of these questions we did not deem it wise to answer, therefore there must be some other solution to the problem, and we searched to find it.

Out of the search we evolved several helpful facts and learned many lessons. The first fact which became almost immediately apparent was that the children did not have to descend to a lower level of standards and ideals, but that abiding by their own they raised their playmates to a higher level. Also in standing firmly by their ideals and standards, these became strengthened and solidified in the children's own consciousness. As parents we began to read a deeper meaning into that prayer of Jesus' in John 18: "I pray not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil."

In Playing Games

It was in playing games that I noticed first of all the result of a better and higher influence. It has always seemed wise to allow the children to solve as many of their difficulties as is possible, particularly in this matter of games, so even though altercations have arisen, we have refrained from interference. However, one day the young voices became so loud that an investigation was set in motion.

"You aren't playing fair, Norman," my young son was saying. "The game's off!"

Norman was denying the accusation, but not too forcibly.

Presently he went home and Johnny came into the house. I wondered if the episode were closed, but later that afternoon Norman returned.

"Say, Johnny, I'll play fair, if you'll play that game with me again."

Almost at once both boys were stretched out on the floor, the colored squares of the game between them and a quiet sense of harmony prevailing.

Katherine came home one day with a troubled look clouding her usually smiling face.

"Mother," she said, "Mary tells things that I know aren't true!"

I explained to her that the only way an untruth could hurt anyone would be for them to believe in it. "That means the person telling it or the one listening to it," I said. "Therefore we can rob any untruth Mary might tell of its power, and you won't tell any yourself because you know how wrong and hurtful they are apt to be, don't you?"

Much Needed Lesson Learned

One day a much needed lesson was forcibly brought home to four little folks. After school these four had gone to the woods to gather nuts. I knew that the two in our home had gone, and baskets had been supplied them. However, I did not know that the other two had accompanied them till later. The mother called several times during the afternoon, seeking

EDUCATIONAL

Books for the Child Under Ten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Bernardino, Calif.

FROM among the books for children which were published in 1931, a representative of the American Library Association has made an attractive and varied list which should be of great interest to parents. For boys and girls under 10 years of age may be found an array of books of travel, animal stories, poetry, fairy stories, and many others of the type that have ever enthralled children.

The book of poems selected is Winifred Welles's "Skipping Along Alone." These are the real and imaginary experiences and feelings of a young boy, and are similar to Stevenson's famous poems in that they so simply and naturally reflect the feelings of a real boy.

An unusual picture book is "The Christ Child" by Maud and Miska Petersham. The texts of this book are taken from the Bible, and the pictures are so beautifully colored and so childlike in their conception that they are notable as illustrations.

No book list for children would be complete without some animal stories. First on the list is an animal picture book, called "The Picture Book of Animals," by L. I. Lord. The more than 100 excellent photographs admirably illustrate the brief notes on fish, birds, and animals of all kinds. A suitable supplement to this book is "Ekorn" by Haakon Lie, a story of a squirrel and all his forest friends. This is a story admirably suited to oral reading.

A charming illustrated tale of a goat who lives and cavorts in the Tyrol mountains is E. L. Brock's "The Greedy Goat." This is also illustrated as is "Paddlewings" by W. S. Bronson. The latter is an amusing story of a penguin brought from the Galapagos Islands to the New York Aquarium. Another animal story which reads like an old Italian folk tale is "The Truce of the Wolf" by M. G. Davis.

Unusual Local Color

Among the new stories for children laid in foreign settings is E. C. Phillips's "Gay Madelon," which has for its charming heroine Madelon Duval. All alone she journeys down the Saguenay River to Tadousac, and then on down to Quebec, where she has a most wonderful adventure. A French story, "Jean and Fanchon," by Virginia Alcott, deals somewhat with the history of France but chiefly with modern France, its customs and achievements. The style is sprightly, and the illustrations most fascinating.

The hero of E. F. Lattimore's book, "Little Pear," is a mischievous little Chinese boy whose pranks and amazing adventures are the outgrowth of his intelligent curiosity and good-natured jollity. Marjorie Cantley's "Building a House in Sweden" is a charming story, told in a simple and sincere style. It gives a wholesome picture of the experiences in building the Ostermans' new home in present-day Sweden.

The author of "Wandering Monday," Ragnhild Chevalier, spent her youth in Norway, and her book contains the memories of her happy childhood days. The style is fresh and decidedly readable. Another fascinating title is "The Blue Teapot," a new story by Alice Dalgliesh. It contains five tales of four charming children and their friends who live in Sandy Cove on the Bay of Fundy, where "the tide is 30 feet high and comes in with the speed of a race horse."

Tales with American settings are always popular with American children, and especially so if they deal with sections of the country that the child has never visited. Among these is "The Farmer in the Dell," by Berta and Elmer Hader. This is a picture story book, laid on an American farm, where each season brings its particular work and fun. A more humorous but not more human story is R. B. Knox's "Miss Jimmy Deane," which has for its setting a big southern plantation where Jimmy and her faithful little black maid have all sorts of interesting escapades.

Pioneering and Road Building

The pioneer story of the group is C. L. Meigs's "The Willow Whistle," a tale of the hard and thrilling life of the pioneers of the middle West. The story appeals equally to boys and to girls. Another book that would appeal to active boys is Henry Lent's latest, "Diggers and Builders." This gives fascinating details in the life of the road builder, the cement mixer, and the steam shovel man. Boys are particularly attracted to the graphic illustrations.

A complete list of the books reviewed, and alphabetized by the authors' names, is appended:

Brock, E. L. "The Greedy Goat." Knopf. $1.75.

Bronson, W. S. "Paddlewings." Macmillan. $2.

Cantley, Marjorie. "Building a House in Sweden." Macmillan. $1.75.

Chevalier, Ragnhild. "Wandering Monday." Macmillan. $1.75.

Coatsworth, E. J. "Knock at the Door." Macmillan. $2.

Dalgliesh, Alice. "The Blue Teapot." Macmillan. $2.

Davis, M. G. "The Truce of the Wolf." Harcourt. $2.

Hader, Berta and Elmer. "The Farmer in the Dell." Macmillan. $2.50.

Knox, R. B. "Miss Jimmy Deane." Doubleday. $2.

Lathrop, D. P. "The Fairy Circus." Macmillan. $3.

Lattimore, E. F. "Little Pear." Harcourt. $2.

Lent, Henry. "Diggers and Builders." Macmillan. $2.

Lie, Haakon. "Ekorn." Laidlaw. $2.

Lord, L. E. "The Picture Book of Animals." Macmillan. $2.50.

Meigs, C. L. "The Willow Whistle." Macmillan. $1.75.

Olcott, Virginia. "Jean and Fanchon." Silver, Burdett. 80c.

Petersham, Maud and Miska. "The Christ Child." Doubleday. $2.

Phillips, E. C. "Gay Madelon." Houghton. $2.

Welles, Winifred. "Skipping Along Alone." Macmillan. $1.75.

Editor's Note: While the books listed above are recommended by the American Library Association they have not all been read by the editor of the educational page and therefore are presented without the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

A SUMMER'S DAY HAS ITS "ARTS AND SCIENCES"

Some courses of study seldom lack pupils. Few boys have to be dragged to the swimming hole. Most girls today have a wholesome desire to be good swimmers. There is much to be learned in the water besides speeding through it. Those who make it one of their "arts and sciences" receive most from this special school of summer. Grace and technique are fundamental.

Parent-Teacher Notes

How large is a parent-teacher association? The National Congress of Parents and Teachers reveals that in the United States, according to reports recently received from its 49 state branches, they range in size from the minimum required for organization to almost 2000 members. The average size P. T. A. reported this year has 45 members. The largest P. T. A. is the Burroughs Junior High School P. T. A., Los Angeles, with a membership of 1853. More than 50 per cent of the local units reported a membership ranging from 24 to 90 persons. A total membership of 1,393,454 persons was reported by the 20,079 congress parent-teacher associations.

"Parent - teacher associations should study the state educational program, problems of school finance and principles of taxation, if they are to act wisely for the conservation and advancement of education," said Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer, second vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, at the Parent-Teacher Section Meeting of the National Education Association Convention in Atlantic City, June 27.

Parent-teacher associations as agencies in the conservation of educational standards threatened by the reduction of school budgets was the theme presented by the speakers; William J. Bogan, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago; Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit; W. H. Pillsbury, Superintendent of Schools, Schenectady. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, first vice-president of the National Congress, presided at this meeting. Educators and parent-teacher leaders from 18 states were present.

State congresses of parents and teachers in approximately three-quarters of the states have invested $157,967.89 in student loans and scholarships to enable boys and girls to continue their education, according to 1932 reports of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. All state branches of the National Congress have been very active in this work, but only partial reports have been received. In addition to the loans of money to students, emergency relief work by P. T. A.'s has included clothing and food for needy school children.

An investigation of P. T. A. student aid work done in the 49 state branches during the last year was made available to the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief at their request. Mrs. F. H. Devere, Auburn, R. I., is national chairman of the student loans and scholarships committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Explaining a World Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

WHAT an easy question! was the response evoked from the class of senior children in a certain elementary school which had assembled all agog to hear from a visiting teacher something about the economic problems that are perplexing their parents. The teacher had asked them "What are exports?" well knowing that they would think it a simple question, but knowing also that they would find the full answer a much bigger and more complicated business than they imagined—that the answer, indeed, would lead them into the center of present-day economic problems.

The lecture was one of a series that is being given in an English elementary school for a definite purpose. The controversies about the gold standard, tariffs, balance of trade and other economic problems which have recently swept through the world would have found the average man and woman ill prepared to discuss them with knowledge and certainty. Can the citizens of the future be armed against such ignorance? That is the question which has been asked by statesmen and educationists. A decidedly affirmative reply is being given as the result of this experiment.

"An export is something taken out of a country", was, of course, the answer given by the children, and they pictured shiploads of coal, wheat, steel and other commodities. But there are other kinds of exports besides these solid and substantial goods.

The lecturer had been to a cinema and had heard the people near him talking French—they were holiday visitors from France. In this British cinema they were receiving something—the services of the cinema and its staff—and in effect the cinema was exporting value to France which French money paid for.

Mr. Winston Churchill last year went to America lecturing. The children recalled having seen pictures of his visit. The effect of his visit was that Great Britain exported speeches which were paid for by America.

When an American film star visits England and acts on the stage (the children all pricked up their ears at this) the effect is that of America exporting performances to Britain and being paid for the performances.

On the other hand, when this film star uses the London taxis, and buys bric-a-brac in Bond Street Britain is exporting services and goods to America.

By now the children had the beginning of the notion of where the lecturer was leading them. But he made the point unmistakably clear by a homely reference.

In Great Britain there are about 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 families. Some families do a great deal for themselves—they grow their own food on their allotments, they do their own domestic work (washing, cleaning, etc.), they make their own frocks and so on. These services they render to and for themselves. But other goods they get from outside—they buy fruit, butter, boots, suits, coal, furniture and their dwelling house. Similarly many services they procure from outside—rail journeys, film shows, delivery of letters and so on.

Now the lecturer was ready to amplify his definition of exports. The exports of each family, he said, are the goods and services they render and for which they are paid—that is, exporting is earning an income. It was easy to see then that importing meant receiving paid services and goods and that was spending an income. The children were told to apply this to the world. The countries in the world correspond to the families within a country. A country does some things for itself but some things it does for other countries; that is, it exports goods or services which are paid for—it thus earns an income.

Suppose, for example, a man in Peru trades with a man in China; both of them may find it more reliable to get London to arrange the business for them; in which case Great Britain exports banking service. Suppose a Frenchman and an American trade with one another and use British ships; then Britain exports shipping service. Suppose an English football team goes on tour in France, using the trains and hotels of that country, then France will be exporting services to England.

Such transactions are going on all the time; and in one year (1924) Great Britain had a balance of £144,000,000 on its shipping, and of £60,000,000 on its credit; which means that British people earned all that income for services alone, without sending any goods in return. Here the lecturer ceased imparting information — having laid the groundwork upon which later on he would build a lesson on free trade and protection.

But in order to test the children's understanding he asked them for examples of exports and imports. These proved that they had grasped his point. A British airplane, said one boy, carries Frenchmen to England. That is a case of England exporting services to France. An English family send their children to a school in Switzerland. That is a case of Switzerland exporting to England.

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HAWAII, HONOLULU, Frank Gordon Halstead, '22; Lt. Paul H. Tobelman, '21
ILLINOIS, EVANSTON, Wm. West Kingsbury, '19
INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON, Capt. Donald J. Myers, '13
IOWA, WATERLOO, George D. Miller, '18
KANSAS, FORT RILEY, Capt. Ernest A. Williams, '24
KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Robt. J. Walker, '27
LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Arthur J. Waechter, Jr., '30
MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, Hugh S. Fiefield, '21
MICHIGAN, BATTLE CREEK, Stuart M. Gastren, '22
MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, Chester R. Cooney, '19
MONTANA, HELENA, Ralph B. Miracle, '23
MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Lockwood Hill, '05
NEBRASKA, MORRILL, Charles H. Morrill, Jr., '18
NEW YORK CITY, Otto Crouse, '20; David B. Hampton, '21
NORTH DAKOTA, CRAFTON, Leonard T. Sprague, '13
NEW MEXICO, DEMING, Archibald W. Marshall, '15
NEVADA, PIOCHE, Earl T. Godbe, '08
OHIO, DAYTON, Thomas B. Brown, '01
OREGON, PORTLAND, Charles V. Preston, '22
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, John T. Shaffer, '22
TEXAS, EL PASO, Tom B. Newman, '08; Alberto Terrazas, Jr., '20
UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, James H. Hamilton, '21
WASHINGTON, PUYALLUP, James J. Easly, '20
WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE, Lester T. Henderson, '11
WYOMING, RAWLINS, John R. Armstrong, '21
ARGENTINE REP., PROVINCE OF MENDOZA, Alejandro Von der Heyde Carrigos, '22
CANADA, WINNIPEG, Richard N. Smith, '19
CALGARY, Chas. H. Trumbower, '22
MEXICO, D. F., Carlos H. Creel, '10; Gustavo R. Velasco, '20

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HARVARD SCHOOL

(MILITARY)

The Rev. Harold H. Kelley, *Headmaster*

1601 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

STOCKS RALLY MODERATELY IN LATE TRADING

Small Net Losses Shown by Most Leaders for Short Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Bears took their profits on the sharp reaction in the stock market today, their repurchases giving the list strong support in the late dealings.

The market ran into a backwash of selling from yesterday's slump in the second hour, and a number of issues were carried down about 1 to 5 points, in extension of the even sharper losses of the previous session. But the further losses were almost wholly regained under the influence of short covering and fresh buying in the last hour and many issues recorded gains of fractions to a point over the previous close, but selling was resumed in final dealings, and most leaders closed with small losses.

Trading was moderately active, running not far from 2,000,000 shares for the two-hour session. The market dipped partly in sympathy with a lower opening in wheat in the earlier trading, but some of the commodities improved along with stocks later.

Bonds, however, eased off for the first time in about 10 days, after managing to go ahead in the face of the break in stocks in the previous session.

Basic Conditions Unchanged

Despite the widespread improvement in business sentiment, the weekly report of freight car loadings, as did earlier statistical evidences of the week, failed to indicate important change in basic conditions. Freight car loadings for the week ended Aug. 6 were reported at 496,033 cars, off 14,654 cars from the previous week, and more than canceling the gain of 9557 reported for that week.

Among issues closing about a point lower were General Motors, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern, Pennsylvania, and others. Allied Chemical, after selling off 5, closed 2 lower. Union Pasific, after dropping 5½, rallied about 4 from the bottom. American Telephone sold off 3, then same bask 2 from the bottom.

U. S. Steel closed off a fraction, but the preferred was up a point. Stone & Webster was up a major fraction, and other issues up slightly at the finish included American Smelting, Anaconda, Bethlehem, and Proctor & Gamble.

Farm implements continued to fluctuate widely. Case, which lost 13½ yesterday, dropped 4 in the early trading, rallied to show a gain of more than a point, then slipped back to close a fraction lower. International Harvester lost more than 2 at the bottom, but finished only a fraction down. Of the commodities, wheat met support after an opening sag, and cotton converted early moderate losses into net gains of 55 to 75 cents a bale at the finish.

Bonds Are Easier

Weakness of rails unsettled the bond market today and, with the exception of a few scattered utilities and specialties, prices in all categories declined from fractions to 2 or more points.

The more speculative loans were in considerable supply in early trading. After some rather heavy losses had been recorded there were a number of substantial recoveries.

In the higher grade types, of both the rail and utility groups, quotations fluctuated within an extremely narrow range.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s were down more than 4 points at one time and other carriers that were under pressure included issues of Allegheny, Chicago & Northwestern, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern, St. Paul and Chesapeake Corporation.

Losses of a point or more were suffered by bonds of American & Foreign Power, Goodyear, International Telephone, Standard Oil of New York, Unietd States Rubber, Postal Telegraph, Utility Power & Light and Western Union.

Heavy realizing came into the United States Government Department, both the Treasury 3s and 3⅛s losing more than a point. Other federal issues were easy.

The foreign list was quiet but irregular.

TRADE IS QUICKENED IN LAST WEEK, SAY MERCANTILE REVIEWS

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Optimism continued to rule in business and trade quarters during the last week, and buying in many lines of merchandise was at an accelerated pace in response to the continued cheerful tone of security and commodity markets, the weekly mercantile reviews said today.

"As yet this better sentiment has not been translated into activity in the basic industries," said Bradstreet's, "but the rise of stock and commodity prices has made men more willing to do business, with the result that trade, especially in the wholesale lines, has quickened."

Dun's said inquiries in many trade divisions were enlarging because of urgent needs and higher prices, and that further advices of seasonal activity in many industrial lines strengthen renewed confidence in fall buying.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

	STOCKS			
	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Aug. 13	54.7	24.7	83.4	55.1
Previous day	55.4	25.1	83.3	55.6
Week ago	58.4	24.6	82.1	57.4
Month ago	38.5	14.9	57.9	38.3
Year ago	107.9	66.8	162.7	111.3
3 years ago	233.7	154.9	312.3	234.5
5 years ago	128.5	119.2	118.9	121.6
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	38.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
	BONDS			
	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Aug. 13	65.3	67.0	82.4	71.5
Previous day	65.2	67.0	82.9	71.7
Week ago	64.0	61.5	79.8	68.4
Month ago	54.7	53.3	74.3	60.7
Year ago	83.5	94.5	101.0	93.0
2 years ago	93.8	107.6	100.4	100.6
3 years ago	92.7	101.8	96.6	97.0
High (1932)	71.3	78.6	85.7	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 13	Last Aug. 12
3	⅝		Abitibi Pow & P	400	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
24	10	.20	Abraham & Str	100	16	16	16	17
8¾	1⅜	..	Adams Express	3300	5	4⅜	4⅞	5
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	30	51	51	51	51
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	200	3½	3¼	3½	3½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	9½	8¾	9	8¾
62½	30⅞	4½g	Air Reduction	3200	51	48¾	50	50½
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11¼
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	5000	2⅛	2	2	2¼
7⅜	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
10¼	⅞	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	4	4	4	5
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	4	4	4	5
87½	42½	6§	Allied Chem	21100	73¼	68	71	73
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	2300	10¾	9¾	10⅜	11
11⅛	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	400	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14½
1⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
4½	½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	5	5	5	5
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	75	75	75	73½
73⅝	29⅛	5§	Am Can	25100	51	48½	50½	50⅛
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
9¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8	7¾	8	8
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	20	35¾	33½	35¾	34
37⅜	18	3§	Am Chicle	400	29½	29	29	30½
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	3300	18⅜	17	18	18⅛
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	2
10½	2¾	..	Am European	400	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	29600	9¼	7⅞	8⅞	8¾
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	1100	19¾	17	19⅜	20
77¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	13¼	12½	13¼	13½
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9
8½	2½	..	Am International	4400	9	8	9	8½
10½	8⅜	..	Am Locomotive	400	8½	7¾	7¾	8¼
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2	2	2	2⅛
6⅝	6½	..	Am Metal	400	5½	5	5½	5¼
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	16	16	16	16
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	9700	9	7½	8½	8⅝
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	33¼	32	33	34
5½	3½	..	Am Radiator	7000	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	8
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	4300	9½	9	9	9⅝
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5500	16¾	14¾	15⅞	15⅝
83⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	7½	7½	7⅝	7¾
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	20	60	59½	59½	60
36¾	20	2½§	Am Stores	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	27¾	27½	27¾	27⅞
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	45100	107½	103½	105	106¼
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	4200	23	21	22	21½
15⅝	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	400	4½	4	4	4½
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25½	25¼	25½	25¼
3¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	11500	8¾	7⅝	8¼	8
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	11	10½	10½	11
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	13⅛	13	13	13⅜
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	46¾	46	46	46½
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
1½	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	200	1⅛	1	1	1
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	2⅜
2⅜	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	6	5⅜	6	6
86	35	5	Atchison pf	1200	60¼	60	60¼	62
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	19100	44½	40¼	42¼	43½
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	19½	18	19½	20
16⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	11100	17⅞	16⅜	17½	17¼
25½	2¾	..	Atla Powderr	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	15400	66½	60	63	64
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3	3	3	3

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1300	6¼	6	6¼	6½
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	21¾	20½	21⅜	21¾
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	8100	11⅜	10¼	10⅝	11¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	15½	14¾	15½	16
99½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	71	71	71	73
57⅜	33⅝	..	Barnsdall A	4500	6	5¾	5⅞	6
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	22¾	22¼	22½	23
4¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	8100	9	8¼	9	8⅞
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	1300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	5400	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅝
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	35	35	35	37
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	10	9	9	10½
51¼	31	4	Bon Ami A	300	43	43	43	42
43⅛	20	2	Borden	3800	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	28
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg aWrner	1400	9	8½	9	9¼
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	3600	5¼	5	5⅛	5½
58⅛	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	6400	25⅞	24½	25½	25½
78¾	21½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	61	61	61	62
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	70½	70½	70½	70
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	300	1½	1¼	1¼	1¾
5	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
23¼	½	..	Budd Mfg	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7⅝	2⅛	..	Bullard	800	6	5⅞	6	6
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	2600	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
25¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	500	7	7	7	7
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	80	18	17½	17⅞	18
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	42	41	41	42
19	7	..	Byers	4900	14⅞	13⅜	14½	14½

—C—

1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	500	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
14¼	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1400	12½	12	12	12¼
20⅜	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4600	13	12⅛	12¾	12⅜
62½	16¾	..	Case Thresh	38700	48⅜	42½	46	46¼
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	180	67	65	65	67⅝
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3600	10½	9½	10	10
3⅜	⅞	..	Celotex Co	300	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
18	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	7500	10¾	9⅝	10⅝	11¼
20⅝	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	6900	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	..
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	14600	20½	18½	19¾	19½
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1300	7⅛	7	7	7½
3¼	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
5¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	3⅛	3	3	3
12⅝	2	..	Chi & Nwestern	3400	6⅛	6	6	6½
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	4¼
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool pf	400	8⅛	7½	8⅛	8
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	000	6	5⅝	6	5½
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	30	10⅛	10	10	..
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	23600	12½	11½	12	12⅜
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	90	90	90	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	15	15	15	15½
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
22	4½	..	Colo & Southern	200	20½	20	20	21
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	26100	13⅝	12	13	13¼
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	400	69	68	69	68
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	7900	29½	27	28	28½
10½	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	10½	9½	10½	9⅝
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	600	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
69½	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	68	68	68	69½
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	18	18	18	..
27⅝	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	19	19	19	19
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	8500	9⅛	8⅜	9⅛	8¾
47⅜	15⅜	.30	Comwith & So	14600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	50	49⅞	49⅛	49¼	49½
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	10½	10	10	10
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
68¾	31½	3	Consol Gas	21100	53½	51	52¾	52
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	91	91	91	91
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	800	6¼	5	5	5⅜
9	4	..	Consol Oil	13100	8	7½	8	8⅛
3	¼	..	Consol Textile	1900	¾	⅝	¾	¾
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	500	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
1	¼	..	Cont Baking B	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	1
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	36½	36½	36½	37⅜
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1000	28	26	27½	27
5	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4½	4½	4½	..
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	16½	16	16	16½
13	5⅜	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	2000	7	6¾	7	7
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	3500	39⅛	37	38⅝	38
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	125	125	125	125
4¾	1½	..	Coty	1200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17
4½	2¾	..	Crosley Radio	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4
15⅞	7⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	600	12	11½	11⅞	12½
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	29	29	29	30
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1¾
2⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	2½	2¼	2¼	2
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	14	13¼	13¼	14⅜
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	2000	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅞

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	4¼	4	4	4⅜
6½	4	.60	Davega Star	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	10	10	10	10
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	1000	60	59½	59½	65⅞
28⅝	9⅛	..	Del Lack & W	1000	17½	17	17⅛	18
17½	12	1	Diamond Match	100	17	17	17	17
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	400	24¼	24	24¼	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	200	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10
18	11⅛	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	15	15	15	15½
137⅝	71	1	Douglas A	300	7½	7	7½	8
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	8500	34⅝	31	33⅜	34¼
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	500	95¼	94½	94½	96½

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	5000	49⅞	46⅛	49	48
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
1¼	¼	..	Eitington Schild	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	5000	17	14⅝	16½	16
4	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8500	8¾	7¾	8¼	8⅝
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	1000	28½	26½	28¼	29
55½	8⅞	6	El Pwr&Lt 6% pf	800	24⅞	24	24	24¼
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	26½	26½	26½	27
1¼	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal	120	¼	¼	¼	¼
107¼	98	7	Endicott John pf	200	100½	100½	100½	..
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	500	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	14
10	2	..	Erie RR	200	6¼	6	6¼	6¾
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	1000	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7½
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2

—F—

6	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	1000	5½	4½	4½	6
22	9⅛	1½§	Fed Lt & Trac	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
2	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	2⅜
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	2000	5½	5	5¼	5⅞
15⅜	10½	1	Fidelity Phe F In	2000	15¼	15	15¼	15⅝
59½	45	6	Firestone Tire pf	200	12½	12¼	12¼	..
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	2500	48⅛	47	48½	48⅞
2	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	200	1	1	1	1½
1½	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf cv	60	1	⅞	⅞	..
7½	2	..	Follansbee B	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
12½	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	4500	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18	17¼	18	17⅝
4¾	1	..	Foundation	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
5⅝	1	..	Fox Film A	3500	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
22	10	2	Freeport Texas	2200	19½	18⅛	19	19

—G—

3⅜	½	..	Gen Am Inv	600	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2⅛
35¾	9½	..	Gen Am Tank Car	8400	16	15	15¾	16⅛
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	400	11	10¼	11	10⅝
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	800	14	13⅜	13⅝	14½
3⅜	½	..	Gen Bronze	200	2	2	2	..
5½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	33800	16⅞	15¾	16¼	16½
11½	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec sp	700	11	11	11	11
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	3200	26½	25½	26½	25¾
2¾	⅜	6	Gen Gas&E A	6800	2	1½	1⅞	2
30	8¼	7	Gen Gas&E 7	40	10½	10¾	10¾	10
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	33200	14½	12¾	13¾	13⅞
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Motors 5 pf	200	77	76¼	76¾	78
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	2800	14½	12½	14	14½
1⅝	¼	..	Gen Realty	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14¾	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	10⅜
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	12600	20	18⅜	19⅝	19¼
7⅛	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	600	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
6¾	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3400	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	15⅛
7⅛	2¼	..	Goodrich	2800	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅞
20	7	..	Goodrich pf	600	20	19	19½	19½
19⅛	5½	..	Goodyear	4600	15¾	14¾	15¼	16⅛
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	44½	44	44½	45
20½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	1900	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	800	19¼	19	19	19¼
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2300	13⅜	12½	13⅜	13¾
13⅛	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	..
8⅜	3¼	..	Great West Sug	700	8¼	7¾	8¼	8
2	2	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
9	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	..

—H—

2¾	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	2	2	2	2⅛
1½	¼	..	Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	53	53	53	52¾

			Hollander	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5¼
11⅞	7½	1	Holland Furnace	800	10⅜	9¾	10	9¾
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	800	2½	2	2	2½
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	6800	19	16½	18½	18¾
5½	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	2900	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
16½	4	.60	Howe Sound	600	9	8⅝	8¾	9½
30⅜	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	30	30	30	28
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	2600	6½	6½	6⅝	6¾
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	1800	3½	3	3	3½

—I—

18¼	4⅜	..	Ill

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Drive Against Trade Hindrances Continues—Ottawa Accord Seen

This week has not been without important events. Even the political developments have their economic significance. President Hoover's stand on the prohibition question may have an important bearing on whether he succeeds himself for another four years and hence on the important problems of war debts, unemployment and farm relief, foreign relations, government finances, power and tariff. His policies set forth last Thursday evening met with widespread approval on the part of Republican adherents, and his speech is expected to exert a powerful influence in aiding his election.

Rivaling in importance, probably, is the trade accord reached between Canada and England at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. The deadlock was broken Friday, and improved commercial relationships seem assured.

While tariff preference and free entrance agreements will mean that some trade will be diverted from other countries, yet the intent of the decisions made cannot be said to be hostile to nations outside the Empire. To mutual concessions by Prime Minister Bennett of Canada and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, head of the British delegation, may be laid the probable success of the conference.

Domestic Developments

Abroad, Republican Spain checks a revolt instigated by Royalists; Hitler appears headed for the chancellorship of the German Republic despite the fact that thus far he has been unable to obtain a majority of the Reichstag; Bolivia and Paraguay are still at loggerheads, though peace pressure from other nations is becoming stronger; and in Mongolia a tremendous conflict is beginning as Tibetans seek to wrest Outer Mongolia from Soviet control. The speech of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in which he outlined the need of "moral disapproval" of acts of aggression on the part of signatory nations who accepted the Briand-Kellogg treaty met with Japanese criticism but with commendation in Europe.

Domestic developments that featured the week were the organization of a syndicate of cotton mills which, with a possible fund of $90,000,000, planned to buy the 3,000,000 bales of cotton held by the Federal Farm Board, the appointment of five strong men, headed by Franklin W. Fort, of New Jersey, as directors of the new Home Loan Board, the creation of a Commodities Credit Corporation by New York banks with a capital that may reach $100,000,000 for the purpose of financing the purchase of supplies by manufacturers and for combating the deflation of raw material prices, and finally the announcement by President Hoover that he is contemplating the organization of the private, industrial and financial resources of the nation in a new and concentrated drive against the forces preventing the return of prosperity.

Business Still Waits

So far as general business is concerned, taking retail trade and the light and heavy industries together, there is not much change in the general level of activity. Sentiment, it is true, is much better, and the consensus is that the bottom of the decline has passed. The two chief factors making for this decision is the strengthening of basic commodity prices and the vigorous, newly awakened interest in the security markets.

The reports of the weekly mercantile reviews show that optimism is continuing and that there has been a quickening in various industries, particularly textile, coal, footwear and refrigeration.

Encouragement is still lacking in the steel trade where operations hold around the low level of the last three weeks. Automobile activity is declining, though several units, such as Chrysler, Hudson-Essex, and one or two others report gains.

The building trades lack impetus, but much is expected from the Home Loan Bank Act in aiding construction of new houses.

The oil industry is still trying to curtail output. Large gasoline stocks continue a drag. Tile and glass industries are inactive. Freight car loadings remain at depressed levels and electricity output is unsatisfactory, though both were higher in the latest reports than in the preceding weeks.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.15	7.31	7.10	7.31	+.14
December	7.33	7.49	7.27	7.49	+.15
January	7.43	7.56	7.35	7.54	+.14
March	7.58	7.70	7.50	7.70	+.15
May	7.70	7.84	7.64	7.84	+.14
July	7.82	7.97	7.75	7.97	+.16

Spots 7.35, up 15 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.12	7.28	7.10	7.28	+.13
December	7.30	7.45	7.27	7.45	+.13
January	7.39	7.39	7.35	7.50b	+.11
March	7.54	7.66	7.50	7.67b	+.13
May	7.67	7.79	7.63	7.77	+.10
July	7.77	7.85	7.77	7.90b	+.11

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.24	7.36	7.22	7.35	+.10
December	7.42	7.54	7.38	7.50	+.08
January	7.47	7.60	7.47	7.60	+.09
March	7.65	7.77	7.61	7.75	+.09
May	7.77	7.88	7.75	7.88	+.08

6u op. Tone at close steady. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.29	5.40	5.28	5.36	—.08
December				5.42	—.08
January	5.37	5.49	5.37	5.44	—.08
March	5.42	5.50	5.42	5.50	—.08
May	5.49	5.59	5.49	5.55	—.09
July	5.53	5.66	5.52	5.60	—.09

Spots 5:54, up 3 points. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	50.00b	51.00	----
October	50.00b	51.50	+ .20
November	51.00b	51.50	— .50
December	52.00b	52.00	— .30
January	51.00b	52.00	— .50
February	51.10b	52.00	— .80
March	51.50b	52.50	— .50
April	51.00b	52.50	—1.00

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85	85
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38	34⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20½	19
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	19½	17
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81	81
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	76	76
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41	39¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	41½	41¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75	75
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	64	63¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2	2
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104⅛	104
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103½	103⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99½	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅛	104⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	75½	75
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	29	29
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75½	75½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68¼	68
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	87¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	86½	85½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88	88
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76	76
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	60	57
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35	35
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76⅝	76½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	53¼	53¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	66	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	35½	34
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	48	46
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73⅜	72⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	86	85½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	48	46
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	56	54½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¼	103⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅝	103⅝
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	81	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	91	90
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	89¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71	71
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104½	104
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87½	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	100½	100¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75	75
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	99	99
Buff R & P 4½s '57	54½	53½
Bush Term con 5s '55	48½	48½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	62	62
By Products Coke 5½s '45	46	46
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	67	66
Can Nat 4½s '39	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89¾	89
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¼	89¼
Can North 4½s '35	96½	96½
Can North deb 6½s '46	102⅞	102⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	104	103⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	64¾	64¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	80¾	80¾
Can Pacific 4½s '54	78⅛	78⅛
Cen District Tel 5s	103	103
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	27	26¼
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	101¼	101¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	69½	69½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	63¼	62¾
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	39	34½
Cen RR of Ga gen 5s '87	91	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	36	35½
Ches Corp 5s '47	59	57
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93⅞	93⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	102⅞
Chicago & Alton rf 3s '49	45½	45½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89¾	89¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s 58	90¼	89¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14½	14
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	45½	44½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	68	68
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8¼	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	28¼	27¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	60	60
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	57	57
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	27⅞	27½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s v '49	25⅜	23
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	31	30
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	27¾	27¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	71	71
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	42	38½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	38	31
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	24	22⅞
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	35	34½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94	94
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	99¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	65	65
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	71	70
Childs Co 5s '43	31	30
Chile Copper 5s '47	49	49
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¼	92
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	71	71
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	49	49
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	72½	72½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	74¾	74¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	79¼	79¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	43⅜	43⅜
Colo Industrial 5s '34	20	20
Colo & So 1st ctf 4½s '35	77	77
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	57½	57½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	80	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	79	78⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79¼	79¼
Columbia Ry P L 4½s '57	85½	85½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92½	92½
Con Gas 4½s '51	92⅝	92⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¼	103
Cosum Pow unl 5s '52	103½	103½
Container Corp 6s '46	35½	35
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75¼	75¼
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	58½	58½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25½	25½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81⅞	81
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	90¾	90
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18¼	17¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	24	24
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94	94
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅝	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¾	98⅛
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72	72
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	103⅞	103⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31	29½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	49¾	48
Erie RR gen 5s '75	31	29¼
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	80	80
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	35	34
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	95
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	50	50
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	67	66⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	31⅜	31⅜
Goodrich 6s '65	51	50
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	81½	81
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99¾	99
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102½	102½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	56	56
Great Northern 7s '36 A	76	75
Houston Oil 5½s '40	70	63
Hudson Coal 5s '62	36¾	36
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	103	103
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	49¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83	82¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40½	39¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	71	70
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40	40
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	42½	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	97½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43	41¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	44½	44½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5½	5½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52½	52
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	52¼	52¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	33	31½
Inter Rap trans 7s '32	69	69
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	36	36
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65	64
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	25	25
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	25	25
Int &G Nor 1st 6s '52	33½	33
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	43	43
Int Paper 6s '55	25½	25½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	39½	38
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	45¼	43
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45	43½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96	96
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	57	56
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87	87
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	74	72
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	89
Lake Shore & MS 3½s "97	72½	72½
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¾	6⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	52	52
Lew's Inc 6s '41	85	84
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85	84
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	36⅞	36
L&N uni 4s '40	85	85
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	59	58⅜
L&N 1st 5s '37	85	84
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	67	67
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36	35¼
Manhat Ry 7s '49	116	114
Mead 6s '45 ww	44	44
Metro Edison 4½s '68	77	76
Metro Water 5½s '50	60¼	60
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91	91
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	85	85
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s "71	82	80¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	32	32
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	53½	53
Miag Mil Mch 7s '36 xw	78¼	78
Milan (City) 6½s '52	18¾	17¾
Minas Geras 6½s '58	34½	34
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	33½	32½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	33	33
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	33	33
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	34	32½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	18¼	17
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	6½	6½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	8½	7¼
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	73	73
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90	89
Nat Steel 5s	78½	78½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	98	97¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105	105
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80¼	78¾
N O Pub Ser 6s A '52	69½	69½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	70	70
N O T & M 5s B '54	29½	28
N O T & M 5½s '54	30¾	30¼
N O Term 1st 4s '53	5	5
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	73½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	71½	70
NYC&HR 4½s D '34	73½	71
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	50	49
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	55	53½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	72⅛	70
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	28	27½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	28½	27½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	31	29½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42	42
NY Edison 5s C '51	104½	103⅞
NY Edison rf 6½s '41	110¾	110¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106¼	106¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	58½	58½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	47⅛	47⅛
NY NH&H ctf 6s '40	82⅞	82⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82¼	82
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	41	39
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48½	48½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	94	94
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	28	28
NY Su & W gen 5s '42	38	35
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¼	101¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	51⅜	51⅜
NY W'chster & B 4½s '46	51¼	50¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	65	64¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	92⅜	92⅜
Norf & W div 4s '44	93⅛	92½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	93½	92½
North Am Co 5s '61	82	81⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	80	79⅛
Nor Pacific 4½s A '97	68	66
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	68	68
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	81¾	80½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅛	99⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	95⅜	95⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	99¾	99¾
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	85¾	85½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	92	92
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	28½	28¼
Paramount Public 5½s 50	28¼	28¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	54	54
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	32	32
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92	87¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	62¼	71
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	75	75
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	75¼	75
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73	72½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85	84
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98⅛	98⅛
Pere Marquette 4s '56	40	40
Pere Marquette 5s '56	56	55
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	46¼	46¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	82½	82½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91	91
Phil & Read C&I 3s '73	61½	61⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45¾	45½
Pillsbury Flour M 5s '43	97	97
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	6	6
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58	58
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30	29⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91½	91¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	82	81½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	78	78
Purity Baking 5s '48	70½	70½
Remington Arms 5½s '37	73	73¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50½	50⅛
Republic E&S rfg 5½s '53	49	47½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	26	25½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	39¼	39¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	99	99
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	38¾	38¾
St Joseph Lead 5½s	83½	82¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	80	80
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	59½	59½
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	35⅛	35
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	8¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12¾	12½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	36	35
StLP & KCSL 4½s '41	42½	42½
StP M&M Pac	76	76
Seabd Al rfg 4s '59	10	10
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3¾	3⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83⅜	83
Shell Union 5s '47	83	83
Shubert Theater 6s '42	2	2
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99	99
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	70½	70
Smith A O 6½s '33	100½	100½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85	85
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104	103¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	56¾	56½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	51	52½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	52	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50½	50
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	77	77
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71	70¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	32	29
Southern Ry con 5s '94	76	76
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	39¼	37
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	40	40
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94	93½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	56	56
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	74½	74½
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	89¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29½	28⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	57	57
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	33⅞	33⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83½	83¼
Union Pacific 5s	99	99
United Biscuit 6s '42	96¼	96¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	44¼	44¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80½	80
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	31	29¼
til Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33⅞	33
Vadalia RR 4s A	85¾	95¾
Vanadium 5s '41	45⅞	45⅝
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87	87
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	9	8¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	72	71½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	46½	46½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10	9
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	24½	24
Warren Bros 6s '41	50	47
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	97	96
Western Maryland 4s '52	58¾	58
Western Pacific 5s A '46	38	38
Western Union R E 4½s '50	69½	69
Western Union 5s '51	69	68
Western Union 6½s '36	88½	88½
Western Union 5s '60	68	68
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	54½	54½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	61¼	61¼
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	27¾	27¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	23½	23
Westchester Lighting 5s	103½	103½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	41½	41
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	30	30
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	65¾	65¾

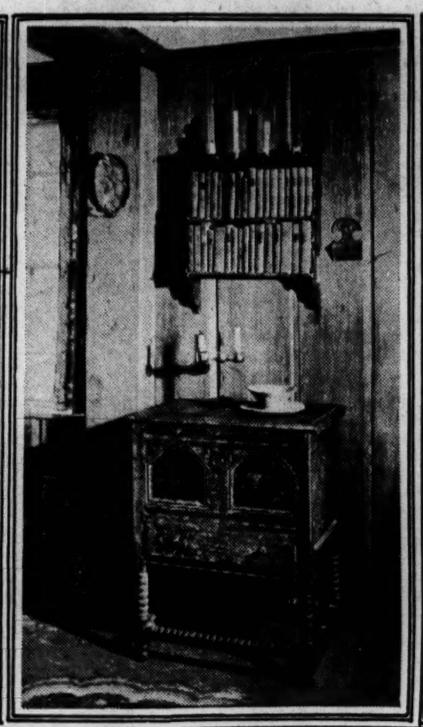
LIBERTY BONDS

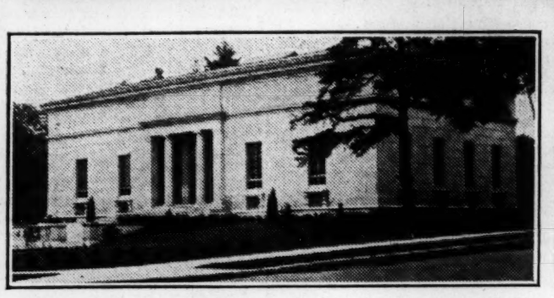
	High	Low	Aug 13	Last Aug 12
3½s '47	100.26	100.22	100.22	100.24
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.10	101.6	101.10	101.10
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	102.21	102.27	102.31
US 3s '55	97.13	96.16	96.16	98.00
US 3½s '49	98.31	96.20	96.20	98.31
US 3¾s Mar	100.17	100.4	100.4	100.22
US 3¾s '43 June	100.12	100.12	100.12	100.26
US 3¼s '47	101.30	100.5	100.5	100.24
US 3¾s '56	102.2	101.28	101.28	102.2
US 4s '54	104.12	104.	104.12	104.8
US 4¼s '52	107.5	106.30	107.5	107.12

FOREIGN BONDS

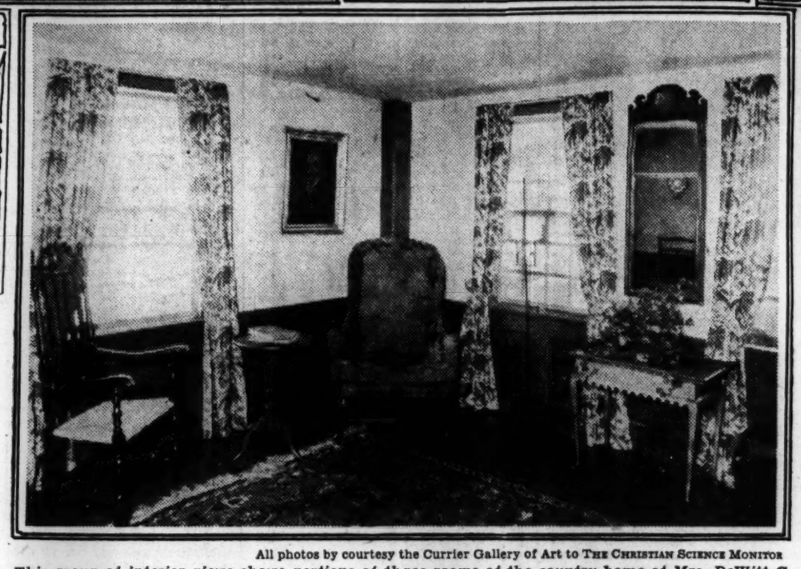
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	22	21½
Antioquia 7s A '45	41	41
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38⅞	38⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41¾	41¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41⅜	41⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41⅛	41
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	41⅛	41
Australia 4½s '56	64½	64
Australia 5s '55	71½	70¾
Australia 5s '57	71¼	71
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86½	85
Austria Hydro 6½s	26	26
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49	48½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅜	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅜	104
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33	33
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	44½	44½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	42
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40	39½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	18	18
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14½	14½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½
Brazil 6½s '27-57	19	18½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20½
Brisbane 5s '58	58¼	58¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27	27
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25½	24⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	35½	35½
Bulgaria 7s '67	22½	20½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23	23
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15	15
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97¼	97⅛
Canada (DDom) 4s '60	82	82
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96⅞	96¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8½	8½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '50	8½	7¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8	8
Duke Price Power 6s '66	51¾	51
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	60	60
Finnish A 6½s '54	48	48
Finnish B 6½s '54	48	48
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120⅜	120⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	46	45½
German 7s '49	68	67½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	46¼	46¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43½	42⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43⅜	43
Germ Con Agcr 7s '50	45¾	45¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30¼	30
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	45¼	44½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Miag Mil Mch 7s '56 xw	32	32
Milan (City) 6½s '52	72⅞	72⅞
Minas Geras 6½s '58	34½	34½
New South Wales 5s '57	66½	66½
New South Wales 5s '58	66	65¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	78¾	78¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	56	55¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	62	61¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5½	5¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	57	57
Prussia 6½s '51	35¼	35½
Prussia 6s '52	35¼	34⅝
Queensland (State) 6s '47	76	76
Queensland ,State) 7s '41	86	86
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	42	42
Rhinelbe 7s '46	36¾	36¾
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37	37
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7⅞	7⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7½	7½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8⅞	8½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	96½	96½
Royal Dutch

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES





The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, New Hampshire, built and maintained by funds bequeathed by former Gov. Moody Currier and Mrs. Currier



All photos by courtesy the Currier Gallery of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

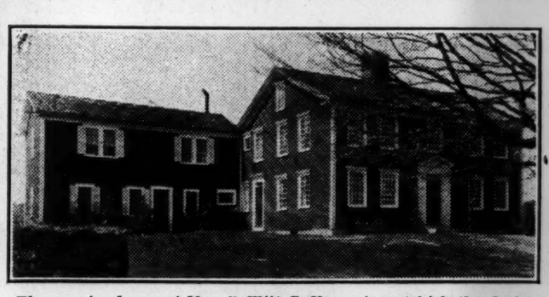
This group of interior views shows portions of three rooms of the country home of Mrs. DeWitt C. Howe of Manchester, New Hampshire, the entire contents of which have been purchased by the Currier Gallery of Art of Manchester

Above is a part of the dining room, with its trestle table, slat-back chairs, braided rugs and dresser well stocked with pewter

At the right, above, is shown a portion of the large living room, equipped with a long tavern table, armchairs, paneled oak chest and much wrought iron about the fireplace

The small center picture shows a very rare chest-on-frame, made of oak and pine about 1680

Below is a corner of the parlor with its Queen Anne wing chair and mirror of walnut; a banister-back armchair with carved top and a curly maple serving table



The country home of Mrs. DeWitt C. Howe, from which the first-floor furnishings have been acquired recently for the Art Gallery in Manchester

A Museum's Important Purchase

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE recent acquisition of a considerable quantity of eighteenth-century home furnishings by the Currier Gallery of Art in Manchester, N. H., holds unusual elements of interest. Although some pieces of old cabinetwork are already to be seen there, the Gallery has made almost no previous expenditures in this field. Now they have acquired in a single lot enough to outfit three large rooms. More important, there are included with the customary chief items similar to those one might expect to find in a museum setting, many minor objects such as are almost never seen in a public showing of old-time rooms. Still another point attracts our attention—that the policies of an art museum situated in a city of less than 80,000 are broad enough to include so fine an excursion into this popular field of the decorative arts.

The Currier Gallery of Art is a result of a generous bequest of Gov. Moody Currier of Manchester, and is located in the better residence section of the city, where it occupies an entire block, the site of the brick mansion of the Curriers. Its acquisitions of painting, sculpture and other forms of art, which are numerous if not extensive, are supplemented by frequent exhibitions of a popular sort covering many phases of an art gallery's interest. While the inclusion of home furnishings to the extent lately made might seem disproportionate for a comparatively small art gallery, the action seems wholly justified when the quality of the entire group and the completeness of its details are known.

The Source of the Acquisitions

For some years Mrs. DeWitt C. Howe, of Manchester, from whom these things were purchased, has been an enthusiastic and discriminating collector, finding pleasure in securing, chiefly in New Hampshire, the most desirable furnishings for the farmhouse which was her summer home. She seems to have been especially sensitive in recognizing and prompt in buying those minor items which gave to her old rooms distinction as the home of a collector as well as an air of occupancy and contentment. Such things as hooked or braided rugs of very old patterns and striking individuality in design; wrought iron utensils of types seldom seen and of first-rate craftsmanship; candle sconces and candelabra of tin and iron and wood; much pewter and sufficient Staffordshire ware of the better sort: these are some of the groups which suggest the completeness that characterized Mrs. Howe's home furnishings and which the Gallery will in time be able to invite the public to share.

In selecting mainly those things that belong to the pine-and-maple level of living standards, the Gallery authorities have obtained frankly typical belongings of the well-to-do citizen of the State, in town or country, as he lived 150 years ago or more. Evidently there has been no attempt to bring together a large variety of any one article, or to show the manner in which one form followed another as styles changed.

Direct From an Active Residence

The entire contents of the parlor, the living room and the dining room of Mrs. Howe's country home were included in her sale. Portions of each of them are pictured here, giving some idea of the completeness and harmony of the outfitting. The lighting of all the rooms is by candles, some in sconces on the walls, others in candlesticks of pewter or brass, still others in holders that stand on the floor. The three fireplaces are provided with quite different types of andirons and utensils, as their different uses naturally indicated. In the parlor they are wholly of brass; in the dining room, iron trimmed with brass; in the living room, iron, uncommonly wrought. Similar discrete taste has led to the selection of scores of minor things that together make up a highly desirable assembling of the less-often seen handiwork of old-time craftsmen.

Two pieces in the views above are of special note, since they were almost certainly made in the seventeenth century. One is the large chest that may be seen in the rear of the living room. This is made partly if not wholly of oak, has panels on the front and sides, a single panelled drawer, and may be dated about 1680-90. The small chest which stands on a frame is to be seen in a picture by itself. While this may be of about the same age as the large one, it is esteemed far more highly, for those of lesser size, on legs, are seldom found and rarity is a prime factor in rating value.

The furnishings of the parlor are in quite another classification. While maple, pine and a little oak have stood for the character of the things in the other rooms, walnut, mahogany and cherry are dominant here. A wing chair and two side chairs of walnut, in Queen Anne style, have as companions an excellent tea table with similar legs and feet and delicate lines, and a tall mirror. These all belong to the second quarter of the eighteenth century—1725-50. An earlier date by 25 years must be assigned to the excellent bannister-back armchair with Spanish feet, to be seen in the same room. The deeply carved top rail and the turnings of posts and stretchers are details of merit. Not appearing in this photograph but important items of this interior, are a pair of daintily carved mahogany Chippendale chairs of ladder-back type and a cherry, secretary-desk having claw-and-ball feet and a double-scroll, broken-arch top, or pediment. The drawer section sets into a shallow base frame, a feature which adds much to the importance of the piece as an example of the period and indicating a date of about 1750.

Whole Rooms, Not Rarest Single Items

It would have been easy for the trustees of this Gallery to have expended equal funds in obtaining two or three extraordinarily fine things of this nature—things that would excite wonder and admiration of a limited number as the assured handiwork of famous cabinetmakers. Valuable as those might be and worthy of esteem, it seems clear that a broader and more beneficial community service has been done in the present action. This material will allow interiors to be reconstructed that can bring to visitors almost the very breath of the home surroundings of American colonists of nearly 200 years ago as they dwelt in the region of Manchester and in many other parts of New England. Men of history and one's own ancestors acquire a sense of reality and of fellowship when thought of as peopling rooms which are fitted with just the objects we see and which they might have owned and used. To those whose families may have arrived recently from lands other than did the early comers, such home arrangements of these hundreds of items, large and small, may arouse and strengthen respect and loyalty for America's ideals and institutions, as familiarity with their backgrounds is gained.

It is understood that no definite plans have yet been made for showing these furnishings in the form of complete and separate rooms, after the manner of some of the larger museums. Doubtless selected groups of objects will very soon be on view, to be changed from time to time, until provision has been made for complete and permanent exhibition.

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THESE lovely shield-back chairs delightfully remind us that Hepplewhite's day was the charmed era of cabinetmaking. Here are the Hepplewhite qualities in high degree — his "grace, lightness and beauty of contour", his "strain of fine English sturdiness", his magic command of the curving line. The classic influence is seen in the festoons of drapery, the urn-shape, the little fan oval at the foot of the shield. These chairs are authentic reproductions in mahogany, with dull green haircloth seats.

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Armchairs	$200	$160 $105
Side Chairs	160	125 80

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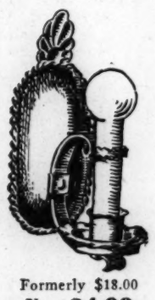

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$69.50	Governor Winthrop authentic reproduction, all mahogany, will go at	$37.75
$82.50	Full 38" Governor Winthrop Secretary desk will go at	$49.50
$45.00	Martha Washington chair, all hair filled, solid mahogany frames, selection of covers, will go at	$29.75
$39.50	Solid mahogany four post bed, twin and full size, will go at	$23.75
$45.00	Solid mahogany four post bed, carved pineapple tops, will go at	$27.75
$52.50	Solid mahogany four post bed, hand carved pineapple tops, will go at	$31.75
$55.50	Four post bed, will go at	$38.75
$150.00	Solid mahogany dresser, with large mirror, hand carved mirror posts and corner posts, will go at	$96.75
$175.00	Full 48" solid mahogany dresser, with large mirror, carved posts, will go at	$115.50
$90.00	Solid mahogany chest of drawers, will go at	$57.50
$95.00	Solid mahogany dressing table, will go at	$61.00
$95.00	Solid mahogany knee hole desk, six drawers, will go at	$61.50
$20.00	Solid maple rush seat ladder back chairs, will go at	$10.25
$20.00	Solid maple ladder back Chippendale dining chairs, blue hair cloth slip seat, will go at	$9.95
	Arm chair to match	$13.95

And many other items in solid maple and mahogany all must go regardless of cost.

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THE HOME FORUM

My First Is—?

IT IS believed that the charade was invented in France during the eighteenth century. As everyone knows, a charade is a kind of riddle in which each syllable of the word to be guessed, and the word itself also, is enigmatically described or dramatically represented.

The French are clever at this sort of word description. It is possible that some witty courtier planned charades as an amusement for Louis Fifteenth's jaded palate. We can picture the scene: the long rooms lined with mirrors reflecting lovely ladies, courtiers playing at charades before a bejeweled monarch.

Quatre membres font tout mon bien,
Mon dernier vaut mon tout,
Et mon tout ne vaut rien.

We can imagine Louis' attempt to guess the answer of:

My last is worth my whole,
My whole is worth nothing.

Perhaps he guessed it,—Zero.

Sheridan, in his *School for Scandal*, published about 1777, has one of his characters say: "I back him at a rebus or a charade against the best rymers in the kingdom."

The most popular form of this amusement is the acted charade, in which the meaning of each different syllable of a word is acted out. The audience is left to guess each syllable as it is enacted and, at the conclusion, the whole word is illustrated.

* * *

Thackeray, in *Vanity Fair*, gives a vivid description of a charade of this character. He writes: "The amiable amusement of acting charades had come among us from France, and was considerably in vogue in this country, enabling many ladies amongst us who had beauty to display their charms, and the fewer numbers who had cleverness to display their wit."

The charades were to be put on at Gaunt House, in the picture gallery. What is more, the picture gallery had been so used when George III was king. One or two of the old properties were found in the garrets where they had lain ever since, and were taken out and furbished up anew for the present festivities.

Becky, Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, was to represent Clytemnestra in the third scene. Mr. Rawdon Crawley was Agamemnon in the same scene. The costume which he wore for this part is described as a "classic tunic."

Mrs. Winkworth (who was a Miss Absolom) took the part of Zuleikah. "Young Bedwin Sands, then an elegant dandy and Eastern traveler, was manager of the revels. Bedwin, his costumes and blackman, which he had brought back from the Orient, were hailed at Gaunt House as very valuable acquisitions."

"Bedwin Sands led off the first charade as a Turkish officer dressed in one of his costumes brought from the East." As the curtains parted, Bedwin Sands was discovered couched on a divan. He yawned and expressed signs of weariness. Then he clapped his hands and his black man appeared. He made a salaam and was such a strange sight that a thrill of delight ran over the audience!

"Bid the slave merchant enter," said Bedwin Sands.

The slave merchant entered, accompanied by Mrs. Winkworth, née Absolom, as Zuleikah. Applause burst from the audience as she threw back the veil that covered her face. Her long black hair was braided and twined with precious jewels. Her dress was covered with gold piastres. After a dramatic scene, the curtain fell while a voice from the stage announced loudly: "First two syllables."

The second act of the charade was still an Eastern scene. It was sunrise on the desert and the Turks turned their heads eastward and bowed to the sand. There was music and dancing in this act which depicted the last two syllables.

It is in the last act, which pictured the whole word, that Becky, Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, appeared as Clytemnestra and enacted her part with so much *verve* that, when all the lamps in the hall blazed forth, everybody began to shout: "Brava, brava!" "Old Steynes's strident voice was heard roaring over all the rest. A great personage insisted on being presented to the charming Clytemnestra. Becky laughed, gay and saucy looking, and swept the prettiest little curtsy ever seen." It was a great night for Becky!

* * *

Charades may be serious affairs in which all display their cleverness and wit, or they may be mere gay nonsense. It just depends on how you take your words. As Humpty Dumpty remarks to Alice in Wonderland: "Verbs: they're the proudest. Adjectives you can do anything with, but not verbs. However I can manage the whole lot of them! When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less!"

Just the other night,—it was to be a garden party, so the invitations had said, but a sudden shower sent everyone scurrying under the porches. There was thunder, followed by flashes of lightning, and from the veranda the party watched the summer storm toss the branches of the big trees, drench the flowers and finally pass away. But a garden party was out of the question, for the ground was wet.

"Let's play charades," someone suggested.

Everyone gathered in the long room, overlooking the drenched garden. At last the group, chosen to give the first charade, left the room and went into the hall.

Through the drawn curtains drifted whispers and suppressed laughter and snatches of conversation. "I have it!" "No, do it this way."

This whetted the curiosity of those left waiting for the performance. Then running footsteps were heard. These running footsteps usually belonged to a member of the family in whose home the charade was being given. It was well to have a member of the family among the performers, in order to supply the dish pans, umbrellas, suit cases and so forth necessary to the production of a successful charade.

No two actors seemed to be able to agree on any one word that night.

Finally the newspaper editor held up a commanding hand. "Just a moment until I get the dictionary," he said. "We must have a really good word." He disappeared libraryward.

A young girl cried:

"My first is company,
My second shuns company,
My third collects company,
My whole amuses company."

"Not any more," someone replied, "In the eighteenth century, perhaps, that charade amused company, but never since then!"

"The answer is co-nun-drum, in case anyone wants to know," she said, refusing to be suppressed.

In a corner of the hall stood a full suit of medieval armor. One young man took off the helmet and placing it on his head, went over to a big vase of pink peonies. Taking one of these in his hand he struck an attitude. "Name of a well-known book," he cried. "Who is clever enough to guess it?"

What might have happened to the Flower of Knighthood had not the editor appeared in the library doorway at that moment, it is difficult to say. But the editor was carrying beneath one arm a large dictionary, while in the other he bore a white stuffed owl!

"I think I have a good one," he whispered solemnly; "listen. We use this owl in the first syllable. My first is—"

Whispers drifted through the curtains and then the running footsteps were heard. And then, finally, the curtains drew apart.

There was the editor, solemnly clasping the stuffed owl. This was followed by Mrs. Winkworth's successor, dressed in flowing garments made of a sheet, and holding a silver card tray in back of her head. And so the charade went on.

"Now guess," the audience was commanded at the end.

As Humpty Dumpty remarked again to Alice: "When I make a word do a lot of extra work like that, I always pay it extra."

Perhaps Humpty Dumpty played charades.

E. H. R.

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The Truant

I'm skipping down the rainbow,
I'm dancing on the clouds;
My heart is singing melodies
Unheard by passing crowds.

But still I walk sedately,
Both feet upon the ground.
And people passing by me
Would think me duty bound.

They do not know my heart has joined
The elements in their play,
And I am part of the truant breeze
That's blowing their hats away.

MARY KATHERINE NEWTON.

Fountains Abbey Completes Eight Hundred Years

IN A manner of speaking, Fountains Abbey began and ended in the human craving for a purer and higher service to God.

Eight hundred years ago precisely, a little group of monks at the Abbey of St Mary in York, England, persuaded that the days there had become too idle and luxury-loving, asked leave of their abbot to withdraw. Naturally the abbot was most indignant at the implied criticism of the monastery which he ruled. But Turstin, Archbishop of York, chose to aid the cause of the dissatisfied monks, of whom there were thirteen by this time—thirteen being the number required for the founding of a new abbey. Leading them to Ripon, where he had a country seat, the Archbishop subsequently gave them a piece of land which belonged to him, in the narrow green valley of the Skell, some three miles distant.

The valley was perhaps not then so fair and gentle as it appears today. There were precipitous rocks and giant thorns; records show that wild beasts were not entirely unknown. Still the monks were grateful and proceeded with the clearing of the ground and the building of their first thatched hut, which had the trunk of a huge elm for its roof pole. This embryo monastery they named "De Fontibus," because of the springs of clear water which their valley afforded. They then took up life in accordance with their loftiest conception of religious service as practiced in the Cistercian Order. In the Middle Ages there were but two classes of men—soldiers and monks. Religiously minded men of the twelfth century knew no way to give themselves over to the worship of God but in monasteries.

Gradually stouter and more comfortable buildings appeared, built by the monks, part of wood and part of stone—both materials which abounded in their own valley. A cloister was shaped and may be seen there yet, with an ancient green-gray Cedar of Lebanon in the center. With that cloister as the heart, many other buildings rose up on all sides, until Fountains Abbey became a little self-contained community. The monks were not always at their devotions in the proud cathedral. They were in the fields, making hay and growing their vegetables; by the streamside, fishing; in the mill, grinding corn; at the gatehouse, welcoming such wanderers as sought refuge for the night. These monks were cooks and carpenters, they were the artists who illuminated books and manuscripts, they were the teachers of the young. They had never an idle moment in their days which began before light and ended with the dusk.

For an entire century the Abbey was building and, when it was finished, its stout encircling walls inclosed an area of about four hundred yards in width and at least twice as many in length. Today one views the immense length of the cathedral nave from the east window to that exquisite fragment of porch, called Galilee, at the western end. It is bold and mighty in concept, of such beauty and dignity as is perhaps attained only by these roofless, half-ruined abbeys of Great Britain. The long vaulted *cellarium* is startlingly impressive. The lofty tower, in the style called Perpendicular, dates from the very eve of the Dissolution of the Monasteries under King Henry VIII.

Fountains Abbey had passed its era of greatest wealth and power when, in the sixteenth century, its dwellers became aware that new forces were at work in the world. The monks understood little outside their own demesne; so it could not mean nothing to them that sailors, some English, some not, had discovered a new continent in the Western Hemisphere. Whispers of disturbances in Germany, later to be recognized as the Reformation, made them shudderingly incredulous—no more. Presently the English king was reported to have proclaimed himself, not the Pope, to be head of the church. And the monks doubted again. Already four hundred of the lesser religious houses had been suppressed and small protest had arisen from the populace, yet the greater among the monasteries were spared and Fountains was ill-prepared for what came. One autumn day in 1539 arrived the King's special commissioners, took possession of the seal and of the keys, and ordered an inventory made of all within the precincts of the Abbey.

It was the end. The brethren, who had dwindled to thirty, were turned adrift upon an unfriendly world. All the gold and silver had been carted away to be sent to the King, and the lead from the roofs; the precious glass from the windows was carried off or shattered; the great bell from the tower melted in a fire fed by the carved wood of the choir stalls.

So it is that, eight hundred years after its foundation, Fountains Abbey is a vast, beautiful shell. Frail gray walls, the symmetry of arches, the tracery of lofty windows, the pitiful and crumbled outlines of buildings just discernible when one moves one's toe in the rough grass. These things had to go, no matter how rich and stately and picturesque. For England could no longer acknowledge the spiritual leadership of Rome, and her people needed for their everyday use the accumulated riches of the monasteries.

Only the lovely valley is unscathed. Its beeches and limes wave as majestically. The tiny River Skell is as demure and smiling. One walks away toward Fountains Hall, the Jacobean seat of the Marquis of Ripon, present owner of the Abbey remains which stand on his estate of Studely Royal.

M. W.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fountains Abbey, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, England

The Beauty of Machinery

Nowadays we are surrounded by machinery and machine-made commodities. Is there anything in them to admire, or do we find fault with their uniformity, their monotony?

A boy goes to an automobile factory to buy a car. He watches it being assembled, and finds little to choose between it and all the others of that type, except for a variety in the line of bright paint edging the chassis or the color of the wheels. We see identical dresses, hanging like peapods, in whatever shop we enter. When we are satisfied with the last for our shoes, a special brand of stocking or of tooth-paste, we can duplicate them readily.

In contrast, has anything ever turned your attention to the days when standardized labor was unknown? Those were the days in which the scene of Wagner's opera "Die Meistersinger" is laid; the days of guilds, when young men who were learning the "mysteries" of a craft were apprenticed for seven years to a skilled master. Under his supervision, they learned to handle their tools in a prescribed manner; but they were free to fashion articles according to their individual tastes, and this they did with loving care.

John Ruskin, the art critic, felt so badly about the increase of machine-made products that he called them "dishonest," and lovers of "antiques" still share his feeling of being defrauded by anything not handmade. William Morris, the poet, repeatedly urged a return to the old ways, and tried his hand at weaving, dyeing, printing, illuminating, all for the love of beauty; and now how sorry he would be to know that many of us associate his name only with the comfortable Morris chair that was once in our parlors, but which has been tucked out of sight because we did not like its looks.

In their distress over the vanishing handicrafts, these critics missed the beauty of modern machinery and tools, a beauty that lies in their fitness for a purpose. This fitness is found in the racing lines of the carpenter's plane as well as in those of the automobile. It has dictated the outline of hammer and ax, of locomotive and airplane And modern mechanical inventions have another link with beauty in the service they can give to the fine arts. Think what the printing press has meant for literature and the camera for art.

This last remark is surprising until we remember that the kodak has greatly increased the number of people who know a "picture" when they see it in the landscape; that a snapshot can verify the accuracy of animals' motions in painting and sculpture; or that, through the X-ray, the genuineness of some supposed old master may be disproved by the discovery of layers of paint beneath an outer surface. Graphophones and radios supply the unskilled with a wider knowledge of music, just as moving pictures give the untraveled a glimpse of distant art treasures.

But we must distinguish carefully between the ways in which mechanical inventions do good, and the ways in which they do harm. They are good for spreading information; they do not train the taste. Much of the beauty of a landscape or a work of art can never be printed on paper or flashed upon a screen; and the heart has gone from music that is reeled off a record or transmitted through a microphone.

Old Countryside

Beyond the hour we counted rain that fell
On the slant shutter, all has come to proof.
The summer thunder, like a wooden bell,
Rang in the storm above the mansard roof,

And mirrors cast the cloudy day along
The attic floor; the wind made the clapboards creak.
You braced against the wall to make it strong,
A shell against your cheek.

Long since, we pulled brown oak-leaves to the ground
In a winter of dry trees; we heard the cock
Shout its unplaceable cry, the axe's sound
Delay a moment after the axe's stroke.

Far back, we saw, in the stillest of the year,
The scrawled vine shudder, and the rose-branch show
Red to the thorns, and, sharp as sight can bear,
The thin hound's body arched against the snow.

—LOUISE BOGAN, in "Dark Summer."

The Vicar's Home Acres

The place of our retreat was in a little neighbourhood, consisting of farmers, who tilled their own grounds, and were equal strangers to opulence and poverty. As they had almost all the conveniences of life within themselves, they seldom visited towns or cities in search of superfluity. Remote from the polite, they still retained the primeval simplicity of manners: and frugal by habit, they scarcely knew that temperance was a virtue. . . .

Our little habitation was situated at the foot of a sloping hill, sheltered with a beautiful underwood behind, and a prattling river before; on one side a meadow, on the other a green. My farm consisted of about twenty acres of excellent land, having given a hundred pounds for my predecessor's good will. Nothing could exceed the neatness of my little enclosures; the elms and hedge-rows appearing with inexpressible beauty. My house consisted of but one story, and was covered with thatch, which gave it an air of great snugness; the walls on the inside were nicely whitewashed, and my daughters undertook to adorn them with pictures of their own designing. Though the same room served us for parlour and kitchen, that only made it the warmer. Besides, as it was kept with the utmost neatness, the dishes, plates, and coppers being well scoured, and all disposed in bright rows on the shelves, the eye was agreeably relieved, and did not want richer furniture. There were three other apartments, one for my wife and me, another for our two daughters, within our own, and the third, with two beds, for the rest of the children.—From "The Vicar of Wakefield," by OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

"La paix de Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'APÔTRE Paul mentionne "la paix de Dieu, qui surpasse toute intelligence." Comment cette paix s'acquerra-t-elle? Les richesses ne la donnent pas. Le pouvoir matériel ne l'apporte pas. Un attachement sans réserve aux choses matérielles ne peut pas même entrevoir la vraie idée de paix. Ceux qui acceptent la fausse croyance selon laquelle les choses matérielles seraient réelles, ignorent l'existence de la paix parfaite. Jésus-Christ a dit: "Je vous laisse la paix; je vous donne ma paix; je ne vous la donne pas comme le monde la donne." Le monde ne donne point la paix véritable, et ne peut pas non plus la ravir. Afin d'obtenir "la paix de Dieu," ils nous faut cesser de croire que l'univers et l'homme sont matériels.

Nombreux sont ceux qui acquièrent une paix véritable par l'étude et la démonstration de la Science Chrétienne; car cette Science permet à ses adhérents de voir que la matière n'est pas réelle, de comprendre les choses spirituelles et de prouver leur compréhension. Quiconque cherche sincèrement la Vérité et s'applique à étudier le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, ainsi que la Bible, apprend que la matière n'est pas réelle et que l'Esprit, Dieu, l'Entendement infini, est Tout-en-tout. On acquiert la paix véritable dans la mesure où l'on nie avec intelligence la croyance à la matière substantielle et intelligente, et où l'on réalise les faits spirituels de l'être.

"La paix de Dieu" ne dépend pas du témoignage des sens matériels; et si l'on nie les fausses suggestions qui prétendent que le mal est réel, si l'on réalise les faits concernant Dieu et Sa création spirituelle et parfaite, on obtiendra comme résultats une bonne santé, des occupations profitables, des amitiés sincères et une situation meilleure dans son ensemble.

Niant la réalité des conditions mauvaises et réalisant les faits spirituels de l'être, celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne n'accepte pas comme réelle l'inharmonie qu'on appelle la crise ou la stagnation des affaires. Par conséquent, cette croyance ne troublera pas sa paix mentale; il niera que la crainte ou la limitation puissent faire partie de la création spirituelle de Dieu, création qui renferme une activité parfaite, un bien inépuisable et toujours efficace; il sera ainsi capable de prouver qu'une prétendue période de crise ne peut l'empêcher d'être utilement occupé et d'avoir tout ce dont il a besoin.

Acceptant le témoignage du sens matériel, les hommes sont troublés par les manifestations du mal; aussi ne peuvent-ils connaître la paix véritable avant d'apprendre que le sens spirituel est seul capable de rendre témoignage à la réalité. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 214 de *Science et Santé:* "Lorsqu'on aura appris que c'est le sens spirituel, et non le sens matériel, qui transmet les impressions de l'Entendement à l'homme, alors l'existence sera comprise et nous la verrons harmonieuse."

En écoutant pour la première fois un conférencier autorisé qui parle de la Science Chrétienne, bien des personnes éprouvent un sentiment de paix. Cela tient au fait que la conférence expose la vérité concernant Dieu et Sa création parfaite; et lorsqu'il entrevoit la vraie idée de l'être, l'auditeur ressent une paix véritable. Si celui qui entreprend l'étude de la Science Chrétienne persiste à se détourner de la suggestion selon laquelle les conditions matérielles et mauvaises seraient réelles; s'il se rend compte que la création parfaite de Dieu est seule réelle,—il acquerra la vraie paix dans une mesure toujours plus abondante.

Mrs. Eddy dit (*Ibid.*, p. 489): "En dehors du sens matériel des choses, tout est harmonie." C'est pourquoi nous sommes conscients de l'harmonie et de la paix dans la mesure où nous nous élevons au-dessus "du sense matériel des choses." Ceci demande de la vigilance. Nous devons nier la réalité de tout ce qui est inharmonieux ou mauvais. Nous devons comprendre que Dieu, l'Esprit, est toujours présent et tout-puissant; que Sa création est spirituelle et parfaite, et que notre identité spirituelle fait nécessairement partie de cette création. En exprimant la probité, le désintéressement, l'humilité, la tempérance, l'amour, et d'autres qualités progressives ou spirituelles, nous prouvons que l'homme est l'expression parfaite de Dieu.

"Le refuge de l'homme est dans la spiritualité, 'à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant,'" écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 57 de *Unity of Good*. Quand nous réalisons que tout est véritablement spirituel et parfait, nous trouvons un refuge contre toutes les fausses croyances qui voudraient nous effrayer ou nous troubler; et nous acquérons ainsi "la paix de Dieu, qui surpasse toute intelligence."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"The peace of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle Paul writes of "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." How is this peace to be gained? Riches do not bring it. Material power does not bring it. Unreserved love of material things cannot even glimpse the true idea of peace. Those who accept the false belief that the material is real do not know there is such a thing as perfect peace. Christ Jesus said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you." The world does not give true peace, nor can it take it away. In order to gain "the peace of God" we have to abandon belief in the universe and man as material.

Through the study and demonstration of Christian Science many are gaining true peace; for Christian Science enables its adherents to see that matter is not real, to understand the spiritual and to prove their understanding. Any earnest seeker after Truth who will study the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in conjunction with the Bible, will learn that matter is not real, and that Spirit, God, divine Mind, is All-in-all. In the measure that one intelligently denies the belief that matter is substantial and intelligent, and realizes the spiritual facts of being, he will gain true peace.

"The peace of God" does not depend upon the evidence of the material senses; and as one denies the false suggestions which say that evil is real, and realizes the facts about God and His perfect spiritual creation, good health, profitable employment, true friendships, and better conditions generally will result.

The student of Christian Science, denying that evil conditions are real and realizing the spiritual facts of being, does not accept as real the inharmonious condition called business depression. Therefore, the belief of business depression does not interfere with his peace of mind; and by denying that fear and limitation are any part of God's spiritual creation, wherein are to be found perfect activity and ever available, inexhaustible good, he is able to prove that a so-called period of depression cannot keep him from being profitably employed and having all he needs.

Accepting the testimony of material sense, men are disturbed by the manifestations of evil; hence they cannot know true peace until they learn that spiritual sense only can testify to reality. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 214 of Science and Health, "When it is learned that the spiritual sense, and not the material, conveys the impressions of Mind to man, then being will be understood and found to be harmonious."

Many attending an authorized Christian Science lecture for the first time have found that as they listened to the lecture they experienced a sense of peace. The explanation of this is that the lecturer was presenting the truth about God and His perfect creation; and, glimpsing the true idea of being, the listener experienced true peace. As the beginner in the study of Christian Science continues to turn from the suggestion that material, evil conditions are real, and realizes that God's perfect creation alone is real, he will gain true peace in an ever increasing measure.

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 489), "Outside the material sense of things, all is harmony." Therefore, in the measure that we rise above "the material sense of things" we become conscious of harmony and peace. Rising above "the material sense of things" requires alertness. We must deny reality to whatever is discordant or evil. We must realize that God, Spirit, is ever present and all-powerful; that His creation is spiritual and perfect; and that our spiritual identity is an integral part of this creation. By expressing honesty, unselfishness, meekness, temperance, love, and other progressive or spiritual qualities, we are proving that man is the perfect expression of God.

"Man's refuge is in spirituality, 'under the shadow of the Almighty,'" writes Mrs. Eddy on page 57 of "Unity of Good." In the realization that all is in reality spiritual and perfect we find refuge from all false beliefs which would frighten or disturb, and thus gain "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Dramatization of "Rip"

One rainy day in the summer of 1859, while he was reading the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," in the hayloft of a barn in Paradise Valley, at the foot of Pocono Mountain, in Pennsylvania, he happened to come across his own name in a passage where Irving had noted that the younger Jefferson was like his father in "look, gesture, size and make." He had never seen Jefferson's father, and of course meant his grandfather. By a natural transition he was led to think of "Rip Van Winkle." An American story by an American author for an American actor! He hastened into the house and got "The Sketch-Book," but on re-reading the story of "Rip," he was disappointed to find it so undramatic. In Irving's placid narrative it is merely the old story of the Cretan poet Epimenides (whom St. Paul quotes in Titus), believed by the ancients to have been sent out by his father after the sheep and to have fallen fast asleep (like the likewise mythical little Bo-Peep), only to awaken at the end of fifty-seven years, and find the whole world changed.

Within nine years after the publication of "The Sketch-Book," Thomas Flynn had made a poor dramatization of "Rip," and several others had followed. In 1829, Jefferson's aunt Elizabeth had played in one, supposed to have been a version made in England. Charles Burke made still another in 1849, and Jefferson acted the part of the innkeeper, Seth. There were no less than seven predecessors to Jefferson in the part of "Rip Van Winkle." . . .

Mr. Jefferson remembered several of the versions of the story, but none of them seemed to give him what he wanted. He went down to the city and got together "Rip's" wardrobe before he had written a line of the play. He does not recommend this way as the ideal method of writing a play, but tells the story to illustrate the impatience and enthusiasm with which he entered on his task. He got the three printed versions of the play, and compared them. They were in two acts, and in all of them the spectre crew was introduced as speaking and singing. Jefferson divided the play into three acts, and made the second act wholly a monologue, while Sir Hendrik Hudson's companions merely gesticulate. Though it took considerable thought to arrange the questions so that the answers might be made by ghostly nods, yet, within a few days, he had his version of the play all ready, and he learned and rehearsed the part, so that in the early fall he was enabled to present it to the public in Washington.—NATHAN HASKELL DOLE, in "Joseph Jefferson at Home."

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By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

INDIFFERENCE to agreeable impressions and unconcern with surface charm marks the group of contemporary German prints on view through August at the Roerich Museum, preliminary to going on tour. While these etchings and lithographs all are lent from the collection of Mr. Erich Cohen, and as such may reflect to some degree his taste in selection, the general effect of emphasis upon veracious essentials is too marked not to be taken as an indication of an artistic drift. In swinging away from expressionism toward an objective concern with humanity, German art in recent years has broadened in interest again. Waning is the cult-like effect of introspective personalities that marked the work of the extreme expressionists.

Artists represented in this exhibition are conscious of living in a European post-war world. They see on every hand social manifestations to be confronted, not avoided. Theirs is the art not of escape but rather of living more intensely in a day of new problems. Tragic import marks the lithographs of Fräulein Käthe Kollwitz. In such a conception as "Futilitly," with its bent figure of a mother who has nothing more to give her desperately hungry children, she ranges beside Daumier in power of arraignment of a society that is pitiless to the weak. Resolution went through until it attained to a final concentration of its essential effect that simply sears.

Finality of another sort, with no social criticism to imply, is to be noticed in Herr Georg Kolbe's figure study. No details are allowed (even to the omission of nose and eyes) to interfere with the totality of the outline effect. "Cathedral Entrance," by Herr Paul Kleinschmidt, likewise projects a single effect by reducing the whole subject to harsh Gothic verticles. Herr Ludwig Weidner in "Self Portrait" lays on his sharp, angular strokes in groups that have a curious quality of merging, as they vibrate in contrast to the white paper, into suave values of light and shade. Herr Louis Corinth depicts himself as if catching the motion of the head as it turns from mirror to easel. Similarly transcending the conventional static portrait is Herr Max Selvogh's "Violinist," in which only the head is at rest; the fingers and bow are in the transitional blur of music-making positions.

Herr Max Liebermann's "Ghetto, Amsterdam," represents the vision of the artist, rather than the eye of the camera, in its report of a crowded street. We focus on a few central figures, while others trail off vaguely in the corner of the eye. Of the buildings we have mere impressions of structural character. At every point the etcher discourages the wandering eye and returns it to his point of emphasis. The same etcher's portrait of "Professor Cohen" is curiously forceful in its capture of a fleeting but strongly individual phase of character.

Impatient haste, one thinks at first, marked Herr Hermann Struck's approach to his subject in landscape etching. We look again and realize that he had no concern with representative and descriptive detail, but aimed solely to transpose the values of nature into values of line and space. This done, he gives us a transcription to be enjoyed for its own sake, without regard to the topography and local color of the original scene. Looking through the eyes of Herr Wilhelm Lembruck the human figure takes on a monumental air, becomes by sheer structural emphasis architectural in implications.

Serious ideas these artists are concerned with, and they adapt physical appearances to the service and enforcement of those ideas.

Credo of an Artist Manager

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. GEORGE KRASKA, manager of the Fine Arts Theater, the unique House of International Films in Boston, believes, with other leaders in his field, that the cinema is not a substitute for the stage but is rather an extension of the stage's possibilities. By this he does not mean a literal spelling out of incident, but the pictorial extension that still leaves room for imagination in the audience. He believes that movies will never replace and do not rival the legitimate stage. And he cheers for the master directors, René Clair, G. W. Pabst, Serge Eisenstein and King Vidor.

"These great directors never ape the stage," says Mr. Kraska. "They utilize the possibilities the cinema offers for expression that could not possibly be achieved on the stage. Only those films that have displayed this artistry have been hailed the world over as among the great.

"The ideal movie to me is one that has a minimum of dialogue and maximum of pantomime, accompanied by a musical score composed for that particular piece."

This is the type of film Mr. Kraska succeeds for the most part in bringing to the Fine Arts Theater. He has great hopes for the first talking film that Eisenstein has made in Mexico and will make every effort to bring that to Bostonians too.

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Mr. Kraska believes that music, painting, sculpture and the dance are closely related to the stage and screen and that they should have a definite place in the progressive theater.

"In finding new exhibitions to hang on our walls, I always try to allow the unknown artist the edge over the known one," he says. "I am especially interested in the moderns. For I remember the old saying, 'The

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GEORGE KRASKA

moderns of today are the conservatives of tomorrow.' Therefore I hasten to show them today." Mr. Kraska draws a little himself and has made all the decorations for his theater.

He also plays the violin in what he considers an amateur way. But since he has fiddled, as much as time permitted, from his early youth, he knows music and how to pick performers for his half-hour musicales and dance recitals. Here, too, the lesser known artists are introduced.

It was "Potemkin" that first seriously interested Mr. Kraska in foreign pictures. He had been instrumental, unofficially, in presenting "Polikushka" and "Russia Through the Shadows" jointly, at Symphony Hall, Boston, for the aid of the Russian Famine Relief Committee. After he saw "Potemkin," it took him a year and a half of difficult financing to bring it to Boston. It was shown in Symphony Hall with such success that he was encouraged to organize a group to present such outstanding films from time to time, and eventually as a permanent thing.

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"The idea grew gradually and won more and more support. The time came to effect a permanent organization with an advisory board of men and women of educational and artistic standing. This was accomplished. I was selected as secretary and general manager of this group, and coined a combination word of art and kinometograph, 'Artkino,' as our trade name. The aim of our Artkino Guild was to erect a small, intimate picture house of modernistic design, and to present with definite regularity films of artistic merit, no matter what nation they came from. Among other master works, we presented 'Potemkin,' 'Ivan the Terrible,' 'The End of St. Petersburg,' from Russia; 'Manon Lescaut,' 'The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari,' 'Tartuffe,' and 'The Doll,' from Germany; 'The Passion of Joan of Arc,' from the French; 'Shiraz' and 'The Light of Asia,' as Hindu contributions, and 'The Last Moment' and 'Hallelujah' from Hollywood."

In these later years the Guild has been unable to carry on, but through the reorganization of the Fine Arts Theater, Mr. Kraska is still bringing premières to Boston.

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"The presentation of foreign language films has introduced to Boston not only new stage and screen stars and an opportunity for active acquaintance with the various languages, but new motion picture music as well," says Mr. Kraska. 'By that I mean, music composed expressly for the screen operetta or motion drama it accompanies. Some of these musical scores and songs have attained unusual popularity, among them 'Zwei Herzen' and 'Das Lied Ist Aus.' The music sales on these two numbers hold the record for the year, according to the publishers' report. Phonograph discs and sheet music sold in the lobby meet with similar response and indicate the growing interest of the public in this new music.

"The Boston branch of a large foreign language school urges its students to attend these films in order to further their knowledge by hearing the native tongue. In my own experience I can say that my understanding of German has increased tremendously. Our theater is also used as a substitute for travel. Some thrifty people are 'doing Europe' at the Fine Arts Theater this summer."

Fitchburg Technique Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fitchburg, Mass.

THE summer exhibition at the Fitchburg Art Center this year is unusual in its approach. Whereas in many museums one finds collections which show the various methods employed by artists of many periods, one rarely finds an exhibition formed with the aim of presenting together the techniques that have given expression to men's ideas in different places and times. The aim of the present "Technique Show," which lasts through Aug. 31, is to assemble such a group.

The earliest technique of painting represented is the encaustic method —painting with melted wax as the medium in which the color is applied. The mixture had to be kept hot, as it hardned as one painted, so that small, sharp strokes were necessary. Thin wooden portrait panels were placed on the mummies in Egypt during the first centuries of the Christian era. An excellent portrait of this type, done in the Fayoum district in Egypt about the second century A. D., is lent to the exhibition by Goucher College, Baltimore. A modern painting done in the same way is the work of C. A. Brodeur, whose labors were lightened because of the modern invention of an electrically heated palette which keeps the wax at an even temperature.

Two pieces of fresco are modern work; a third is a transferred fresco, a modern copy of a Botticelli angel, now on a canvas. Fresco is the great mural technique from the Middle Ages through the Renaissance, and is much in favor today with such men as the Mexicans, Rivera and Orozco. Painting with water color on plaster is the usual Oriental mural technique, but it cannot achieve the permanence of true fresco.

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Tempera painting, broadly speaking, may be interpreted to include all opaque water color—thus it will cover "gouache" and poster paint (used, for instance, by modern American Indian painters) as well as the tempera used on parchment in the early manuscripts and on panels for altarpieces and other paintings. Egg tempera is used with small brushes and is therefore suitable to detailed, precise painting, as shown in R. A. Lyon's "Memories." Tempera may also be made with milk as a binding medium, in which case the surface is more chalky in appearance and recalls the colors obtained in fresco.

In the last half of the fifteenth century, the results of experiments in the use of oil made in Flanders profoundly affected the painting of other countries. A fine Madonna by Vincenzo Catena, lent by Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, must have been executed soon after 1500, in Venice, where Catena studied under Giovanni Bellini. It is thought that on an underpainting of tempera, glazes of oil were superimposed, sometimes layers of tempera being used between the glazes. The result has all the precision of line of the earlier panel painting, plus the richness and glow resulting from the oil glazing.

Building up with glazes of heavy oil was a method developed especially in Holland by the "Little Masters"—so called because of their predilection for little pictures. This technique is represented by "A Game of Tric-Trac," by Judith Leyster, the property of Robert C. Vose Galleries.

Transparent water colors in this exhibition, by Sears Gallagher and Eliot O'Hara, show contrast to the tempera painting, which is solid in itself, whereas all through a transparent water color one feels the white paper reflecting through and lending brilliance to the picture.

Pastel, which produces a fragile, chalky surface, is used by Prendergast to add zest to a water color of Central Park, lent by Charles H. Pepper. As a means of building up a drawing, it can be virile as well as colorful, illustrated by Jeanniot's "Woman Reading," an excellently drawn portrait.

Miniatures have always found favor. A group lent by Percy H. Safford includes a French wax miniature in relief as well as several painted on paper and several on the finer and more sympathetic ground of ivory. These are done with water color and very delicate brushes.

Drawings of the past often bring us closer to the artist than his painting—in them he thinks, and through them he builds. Red chalk, black chalk, pen and bistre, ink, silverpoint with Chinese white, charcoal and pencil—all these have been used for artists' studies. Techniques of drawing for its own sake have arisen only in recent times; while one finds prevailing styles of drawing through various periods of art, such techniques as one finds in pencil work today probably result from our new valuation of old drawings, and a realization that something expressed quickly and spontaneously may have more interest than the labored work that later carries out the flash of an idea. Contrast is provided in a delicate pencil drawing of Lincoln Cathedral by Kenneth J. Conant (lent by Paul J. Sachs of the Fogg Art Museum), and one of a New England cottage by Stanley Woodward (lent by Casson Galleries, Boston) in his quick, robust style which suits his subject.

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In the first class of prints, called Relief Prints, come block prints, woodcuts, and wood engravings. In this group are shown a distinguished series of Dürer's woodcuts and a chiaroscuro woodblock (two blocks, one for lines, one for light and shade) by Lucas Cranach, lent by M. Knoedler & Co., New York. The crispness of the woodcutting is brought out strongly by the juxtaposition of a lithographic copy of one of the prints, which, while it is excellently done, lacks the distinction of the woodcut line. "Briar Hill," a wood engraving by Thomas W. Nason, lent by the Print Corner, Hingham Center, Mass., is a most distinguished modern piece of work.

The second class of prints, Intaglio Prints, comprises etching, drypoint, line engraving, stipple engraving, mezzotint and aquatint. Just as a Hiroshige woodcut in color is used to represent the technique so highly developed by the Japanese, so the eighteenth century prevailing types are represented by a mezzotint and two Bartolozzi stipple engravings that reproduce English portraits. A modern line engraving, a view of Toledo by Decaris, lent by Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, is more interesting in quality than most of the eighteenth century examples of the art. Whistler's "Bibi Lalouette," owned by the Art Center, combines etching with drypoint, while John Sloan's "Artists and Critics" is pure etching. A number of combinations and variations are included, as a Goya etching with aquatint, or an eighteenth century flower illustration done with roulette lines, and hand colored.

In the third class of prints, Planographic Prints, are lithography, monotype and counterproof. Two black-and-white lithographs shown differ widely in handling. George Bellows's "The Black Hat" (Goodspeed's Book Shop) depends on vigorous line which gives brilliant rendering of textures, in contrast with Albert W. Barker's "Lima Road" (The Print Corner) with its soft nuances of silvery-clouded sky and moonlight. A group of lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec, Vuillard and Marie Laurençin lent by Kraushaar Galleries, New York, show the brilliancy that a colored lithograph may obtain. A monotype generally looks like a painting—there are in the exhibition two in color by Arthur Musgrave, lent by Grace Horne Galleries, Boston, and one done with lithograph crayon by Ernest Stock.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Virtuous and Well-Governed Youth

FROM time to time somebody rises to ask why reviewers ignore magazine stories, then rush to give them notice when they appear in book form . . . These complainants are dangerous agitators . . . If their notion were carried to a conclusion, we should be reviewing Sunday supplements . . . Once in a while, though, a magazine does print something worth noticing . . . And once in a way, even a prize story amounts to something . . . Such is "The Big Short Trip," by John Herrmann, one of the two winners in the Scribner's Magazine $5000 short novel contest . . . It's in the August Scribner's.

This story makes us feel better about Youth—We're assuming Mr. Herrmann is young . . . Especially coming after "Challenge to Defeat," by William Harlan Hale, who, by the way, has a little Address to the Young Men in the same issue of Scribner's . . . It had begun to be a little difficult to be patient with the Youth of the Twenties . . . They had made some Discoveries, and they couldn't wait to get them into print or on the stage . . . They didn't know, poor darlings, that their Discoveries were Old Stuff to all previous generations . . . Today they're feeling rather silly, and the generation that preceded them and the one that is following them are both trying to be as kind as possible about it.

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We welcome "The Big Short Trip" because it has social implications . . . One of the things hardest to bear about the late Younger Generation was its preoccupation with unimportant events in the lives of uninteresting people—the tragedies of young gentlemen and ladies who were bored with life because they hadn't begun to live . . . It was all so dull . . . Mr. Herrmann employs a stripped style which doubtless owes much to Mr. Hemingway, but he replaces the Hemingway sentimentality with social vision . . . In view of this virtue, let us pass over the question whether his story is a short novel or a long short story . . . The classification after all is a trifling matter; but what literary work can live without social vision?

Mr. Herrmann's hero, Sam MacHenry, is introduced as he starts on what he has planned to be his last trip as sales manager of a watch company . . . He intends to retire and spend the next two years going around the world with his boy, who is just finishing college . . . But the boy has been getting ideas from his fellow-students and professors—selling things is a parasitical business; Russia has the right idea . . . These views at first are uneasily dismissed by the father as a youthful folly to be outgrown . . . Then comes the announcement that the boy, turning from the trip with his father, has signed to go to Russia as a laborer . . . This leads to the tragic dénouement.

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The story is really a criticism of two civilizations . . . The sales manager and his business acquaintances—salesmen, buyers and jewelry-shopkeepers — converse, between over-eating and drinking, in the social and economic stencils of their kind . . . In the background hovers the dim figure of Sam's boy, to his father an enigmatical figure whose words simply do not make sense . . . The real tragedy is not the dénouement, but the confrontation of these two embodiments of apparently irreconcilable viewpoints.

So you see that wherever you turn you don't get far from Russia and the Russian experiment . . . There again is Youth, as Mr. W. H. Chamberlin bears witness, acting as the life of the Communist Party . . . As Masha tells the Doctor in Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull," "When older people don't know what else to say, they say, 'Ah, Youth, Youth!'" . . . And as Miss Marion West Geare writes from Camp Kearsarge, welcoming "with brass band and much shouting," our return to holidaying, "you see we still persist in youthful enthusiasm" . . . What, indeed, should we do without it? . . . We have a lot of it ourself . . . But Ah, Youth, Youth! If it only would always be sure to give its enthusiasm —as Miss Geare does—the right direction.

Mr. Priestley in the Pacific

Faraway, by J. B. Priestley. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. New York: Harper. $2.75.

MR. PRIESTLEY'S restless, energetic pen has flowed and struggled and flowed again through nearly 600 pages of quasi-adventure, travel, description and romance, spiced—usually for him—with disillusion. But there is too much description and too little adventure.

The scene opens in a small provincial Suffolk town; and the chief character is a quiet and dull business man of 40 with the unromantic name of William. The seeds of adventure will apparently find but poor soil in him. But Mr. Priestley has a tricky way of not allowing his characters to develop along their own lines; he likes to direct and manage their lives to suit his plot. And so, before long, William, a shy retiring man, is looking and behaving more like a youth half his age.

William kindly entertains an uncle, who descends upon him unexpectedly and trespasses on his hospitality. William's virtue is rewarded. For this is no ordinary uncle with a generous will and a diminishing income, but a retired South Seas trader with definite information about a lonely Pacific island from which enough pitchblende, and therefore radium, can be extracted to supply the world market and to make William's fortune. William is not slow to appreciate the possibilities of the case. There are difficulties, of course. He is to share the island with two strangers, a naval commander and someone in San Francisco. There are complications about maps. William goes to a small seaside town to find the naval commander.

The commander introduces another individual into the circle. He is an acquaintance from "Lancasheer," stout, with a clean-shaven face "almost as wide and flat as a dinner plate," and with that broad northern speech which Mr. Priestley delights in reproducing. Mr. Ramsbottom has made his pile in grocery. How is this mountain of self-satisfaction to be persuaded to believe in the island of Faraway? In face of this difficulty Mr. Priestley unscrupulously turns his pen into a magic wand and flicks it at Mr. Ramsbottom, who obediently, if uncharacteristically, abandons grocery and sees his way, financial and otherwise, to joining the search party.

There remains the unknown quantity of P. T. Riley in San Francisco. With P. T. Riley William's more serious troubles begin. But to reveal more of the story would be to betray a secret. Sufficient to say that the scene shifts to San Francisco, from there to tropical Tahiti, from Tahiti to the decks of a trading schooner, to sunsets and sunrises on the Pacific, to Faraway itself, and to lonely Easter Island. Mr. Priestley is at home in all these varied places: so much so that he forgets about the treasure hunt and leaves his characters sitting, while he enjoys himself by describing life on board ship, the decadence of Tahiti, the wonders of its scenery, the brilliance of its flowers, and the coral reefs and bright fishes of its glowing seas. He is remarkably observant, but he seems to overlook the axiom that in a novel observation is a poor substitute for imagination. It is tantalizing and depressing to find the fantasy wearing thin and the characters gradually fading.

'The Silver Cord'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Embassy Theater. "The Silver Cord," by Sidney Howard. Produced July 25, 1932.

In many ways "The Silver Cord" is such a good play that we regret that it is not a much better one. Mr. Howard has chosen an arresting subject—the conflict that may arise between a mother-in-law and her son's wife; he has a keen sense of the theater, and can devise situations of considerable dramatic intensity, and his dialogue is uniformly competent, and at times extremely amusing. Unfortunately he is deprived of the deserved reward of all these virtues by reason of the fact that in his presentation of the play he is rabidly partisan, and makes one of his protagonists a fantastic caricature.

Mrs. Phelps, American matron, is a grotesque monster, a moral gargoyle. The marriage of one of her sons she breaks off, and the other she nearly wrecks by a combination of lying and unscrupulousness. The whole time the play is in progress we feel that Mrs. Phelps is not getting a fair deal, that her true character is not being shown to us.

Miss Marjorie Fielding has the ungrateful part of Mrs. Phelps, and with it makes the best of a bad job. Miss Joyce Bland effectively delivers her one speech in the last act; and Miss Catherine Lacey gives way to her emotions very convincingly. Mr. Eric Berry as Robert successfully portrays that youth's feebleness and vacillation, but not his viciousness. Mr. Torin Thatcher has not much opportunity with David, but makes the most of what he has.

Pictures in Motion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

COLUMBIA, which used to turn out "quickies" that were remarkable chiefly for their startling titles, now is making pictures indistinguishable from those of the so-called first-line studios. "American Madness," a recent Columbia Pictures product, makes use of such "name" players as Messrs. Walter Huston, Pat O'Brien, Gavin Gordon, Walter Walker and Burton Churchill, with Miss Kay Johnson in the stereotyped part of a banker's wife who is ready for dubious adventure when her husband happens to forget their wedding anniversary. Mr. Frank Capra's direction is at its best in his handling of a run on a bank, showing the growth of the false reports as to its financial security, and the gathering of depositors seeking to withdraw their accounts. There is a nicely gauged rhythmical progression to all this part of the picture, marred only by interruptions of unimaginative comic relief. A telephone girl operator at the bank's trunk line board is allowed to cackle coyly all day long and to spread the false rumors about the bank. Miss Johnson's voice work is so crisp and agreeable that she makes tolerable the sticky repartee that she is called upon to speak as the flighty wife. Mr. Huston, reliable as always, is overburdened with conventional scenes in which he has to talk to the bank's directors at great length about ideas that are so fundamental to the picture's theme that they should have been shown in action. The chief undramatized element in the story is the confidence of Banker Huston in the loyalty of the small business men. These men, rather than his wealthy friends, are the factors that turn the tide during the bank run, by making deposits when crowds are demanding withdrawals.

How Not to Do It

We used to marvel at Barrie's ability to avoid the trite phrase and the hackneyed simile until we learned that one of his chief tools was a book of familiar quotations. He looks up every phrase that has a familiar ring, and if he finds it in the book he takes it out of his writing. Something of the same method might be adapted to the direction of a motion picture. The director could ask himself, "Is this the way the scene would be handled on the stage? If so, I should find some other way to do it if I am to take full advantage of the fluidity of motion, made possible by the camera." Too many of the episodes in "American Madness" are handled like conventional stage tableaux, and as a result are static and redundant. Long after the spectators get the point of the directors' meeting Mr. Huston is required to expound the obvious in rhetorical periods that are out of place in a medium that makes it possible to show things, instead of talking about them, with a vast increase in the vividness of the communication and with a maintenance of an unbroken flow of motion. Incidental to the picture Mr. Capra devoted several effective flashes to Miss Cummings' face in moments when, as the banker's secretary, she had to register moods important to increasing the tension. These flashes, sculptural in their emphasis, remain among our pleasantest memories of the picture, together with the cameraman's brilliant recording of the mechanism of the bank's vault moving into the position where it is locked by the time clock.

"The Saddle Buster"

Westerns mean little to de luxe cinemas in the big cities, but in the smaller centers the "horse operas" are staple fare, and it is there that they must be seen to be appreciated. Recently we saw Mr. Tom Keene in "The Saddle Buster," an RKO picture, in a small theater in Bath, Me. It was good to hear the emphatic yells of approval and encouragement with which juvenile Bath, ensconced in the cheaper seats upstairs, greeted the efforts of Mr. Keene to ride Wild Fury. Happily there was no nonsense about stopping the action to allow Mr. Keene to "act." He certainly can ride, and his boyish manner, wholly lacking in self-esteem, is winning.

E. C. S.

The Provincetown Conservatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Provincetown, Mass.

THE line of cleavage which separates the first annual exhibition at Provincetown from the second is ostensibly very definite. It establishes that dualism into which contemporary art divides, with two classes of artists—the liberals and the conservatives. Sometimes the difference between the two classes is undiscernible; sometimes they become opposing camps which participate in a warfare of ideas. In certain respects the clang of warfare has outlived the clash of ideas and the sponsors of the groups may well become friendly and unite. But by temperament they prefer to take sides and accordingly to help maintain the rivalry. To the critic the differences between the protagonists exist often entirely outside the frames of their pictures.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association is now on view. In a dozen and a half years there has been a consolidation which has probably benefited the painters. Within that time there has been the growth and separation of the modern show. For such varied styles to develop in so small an area is indicative of the cosmopolitanism of Provincetown. Painters may be drawn to the remote seaport for its natural beauty, but they come armored with their own ideas. A few weeks ago we mentioned how they served up their ideas in ponderous abstractions, or primitive naïveté; how artists, undaunted, distorted the picturesque view and presented it in a manner fearless, frank, personal. This exhibition, exhilarating to some, a shock to others, has been replaced with a display which at best is soothing and poetic, and at its worst, prosaic.

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The fisherman appears again and again as model. His weather-beaten features and rough clothing make good painting material. Even the conservative artist sometimes prefers rough surfaces and inelegance, for he has the better opportunity to get solid forms in the varied light reflections. Mr. Francis Quirk makes a poetic subject in his "Provincetown Fisherman," whose gleaming blue eyes and shiny features betray an inherent charm. Mr. Richard Miller in "Cope Cod" shows a predilection for stylization, a method which is rather popular among the painters of this group. It is one way of escaping the photographic. There was a time when conservatives worked entirely in the photographic manner. The liberal evaded the problem entirely by his distortions and abstractions. The camera makes greater inroads every year upon traditional ways. Stylization proves to be the least offensive outlet. This is one of the ways in which the two camps seem to become one.

Mr. Gerrit A. Beneker finds the seaman as exciting a subject as Hals found the wastrel. Indeed, Mr. Beneker employs the manner of the Dutchman, placing his brush strokes on squarely, without stint. Others who make particular reference to the environment are Mr. Frederick Waugh in "Before the Fog," Mr. E. W. Dickinson in a Whistleresque "Seascape."

"Turning Flukes" is one of the outstanding exhibits. It is a well-wrought, dramatic, scenic treatment of a whaling episode. It was painted by Mr. Frederick Waugh and Mr. Coulton Waugh

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A contributor of outstanding merit is Miss Helen Sawyer, whose "Cape Village" is thoughtfully painted and atmospherically rendered. "In the Studio" marks her interest in recent vogues in Paris. Mr. Philip Malicoat, whose abbreviated strokes and strict economy of means remind us of Ségonzac, is another one whose works would have been more at home in the July exhibition.

The tendency toward rather austere subjects, which may or may not have considerable symbolism, is observed in such paintings as the still-life subjects by Mr. Edwin Reeves Euler, or in "A Coat," painted by Mrs. Frances Dickinson. The drab gray and utter coldness of the latter marks another tendency among painters—they have become absorbed in ideas of stillness, contemplation, permanence. As contrast, probably, to the transitoriness of impressionism, they seek an unchanging vision. The idea is a good one; it is not original, for it springs up at every point of interest in art history. But we wonder whether it was common formerly for painters to be so very, very solemn.

Mr. Charles Kaeselau might be marked as halfway between the two camps, for he combines the level-headed sentiment of one with the constructive basis of the other. He is not too serious or too slight. His pictures are pleasurable to all kinds of onlookers.

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The aquarelles surpass by far those of the July exhibition. It is gratifying to find so many who practice in water color with so much vitality and style. Mr. John Albert Pike has contrived a delightful composition entitled "Esplanade," using the outdoor concert performance as a subject.

Prints and drawings supplement the display. Portraits appear again, in smaller, less ostentatious proportions. A print by Mr. Jerry Farnsworth, which he calls "Marcia," has an unusual charm which reminds us of portraits in the same medium by André Derain.

Curious that the small room which contains the prints and aquarelles should be so much more interesting. It is proof again that painters expend their best energies often in small preparatory works.

From the ensemble, we judge that never has there been such an interesting and "liberal" display of works of the conservative group. The line of cleavage is only ostensibly definite. Really it has grown weak, and disappeared at certain points. Both camps are partaking somewhat of each other's fare. Perhaps in a few years one will join the other and be in readiness—who knows?—for a new invasion of artistic ideas.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Hans Lange, Assistant Conductor

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FOUNDATIONS for an orchestra not only have to be laid in the first place, but after a while have to be relaid; those of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, for example, must be set afresh and strengthened right now—the man named for the job being Mr. Hans Lange, with title of assistant conductor. Whatever Mr. Lange does in his new position will no doubt be taken more or less for granted and will be counted to the credit, probably, of neither him nor anybody else. The employment of inspecting the underworks of a concert institution and keeping them plumb, level and square, however interesting to the person who follows it, has little of the picturesque for people looking on. Mr. Lange has been for some time assistant conductor nominally; and in that capacity he has directed performances on odd occasions when the chief conductor was unable, for one reason or another, to appear. Yet he has been constantly under orders as a player, filling the post of second concertmaster. Appointed now assistant conductor in fact as well as in name, he will no longer serve with the rank and file, but will hold command, his duty being, primarily, to drill the orchestra at mornings of practice.

A symphonic ensemble, from bottom to top, is a fragile construction at best. Built of such intangible material as tone and style, and grounded upon such impalpabilities as routine and technique, it is with difficulty kept standing firm in any case. It wants a person of long training and exceptional skill to attend to repairs. Left too long to the mercies of famous conductors who take charge temporarily as guests and visitors, the whole thing can be overturned and tumbled in a heap. Again, left too long in the care of a single conductor whose methods are unprogressive, down it tends to fall in ruin.

* * *

Who, to look back a little, was the last man to undertake rehabilitation of orchestral routine and technique in New York?

That master-architect, Mr. Willem Mengelberg.

Really, the old group that bore the name of Philharmonic Orchestra maintained but a mediocre standard, until Mr. Mengelberg came on the scene. It knew plenty of distinguished directors, just as, latterly, the consolidated Philharmonic-Symphony has made the acquaintance of numbers of them. What the Philharmonic of pre-merger times stood in need of was someone to reconstitute the entire situation, to make the public wish for an orchestra of the first mark, and then to satisfy heart's desire by putting the Philharmonic itself on the front line. A better choice for such a task than the leader of the Concertgebouw of Amsterdam certainly could not have been found. Perhaps nobody else to accomplish so much as Mr. Mengelberg did, and in so short a time, could have been lighted upon anywhere.

Now, regarding Mr. Lange, he came to New York, engaged by Mr. Mengelberg. He has the Mengelberg idea, which, we may be sure, is a saving idea and required today the same as 10 years ago; indeed, always required. Fortunately for him, he has never made any pretensions to being a remarkable symphonic interpreter. Had he done so, he would have been likely to stir up partisanship amongst the orchestra's supporters. Once that gets started, a conductor has a problem to face which is anything but musical; nor can boundless artistic gifts avail much when he has adversely disposed listeners to deal with. The coming season, Mr. Lange, under precise appointment, with specific charge of rehearsals, will doubtless aim, first of all, to have the players shine as executants when handed over to the principal conductor; and yet when he himself comes before audiences with the Philharmonic-Symphony men, whether in emergency or in regular course, he can hardly help courting a little applause for his platform proficiency, if for nothing else.

* * *

But Mr. Lange has been through other discipline than the orchestral. For many seasons he has been at the head of the Hans Lange Quartet, comprising in its membership himself and Messrs. Arthur Schuller, Zoltan Kurthy and Percy Such. How, too, can anyone better learn the art of tone than by becoming versed in the repertory and schooled in the presentation of chamber music? Strange about the small sound; it includes the large, instead of being included by the large. A quartet for two violins, viola and violoncello sets the pattern for a symphony for all wind instruments, percussion and strings. A quartet first movement furnishes the outlines for an opera overture, which in turn extends itself into the symphonic poem. The old writers for small ensemble practiced a dissonance which modern composers have merely elaborated. Whoever devised double-stopping for the fiddle, thereby obtaining two notes for one, furnished the notion of sonority piled upon sonority, which our Strausses and our Stravinskys indefinitely continue. These matters Mr. Lange has traced out from beginning to end. Assistant conductor, then, he should know how to guide the 100 artists or more of the Philharmonic-Symphony during those minutes from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. in the practice room, so that they may provide a brilliant concert for us in the big hall from 8:45 to 10:45 in the evening.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Southern States Art League will take place April 6 and 7, 1933, in the Birmingham Public Library, leaving April 8, for the Southern Museums Conference. The thirteenth annual exhibition will open with a private view April 6, and remain on view through April 30. Eighty-two pictures by southern artists from all parts of the country are to be seen in the Birmingham Public Library, Birmingham, Ala., where the tenth circuit exhibition is showing during July and August.

Miss Edith Sitwell's "Bath," the English edition of which (Faber) was reviewed in these columns July 9, will be published in America this fall by Smith and Haas.

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GOLD STANDARD SUPPORTED BY OTTAWA ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

measures for raising wholesale prices.

(C) The conference has considered what action can be taken by the nations of the Commonwealth to help toward raising prices.

Statement by Chancellor

As regards monetary factors, the conference recognizes that the central position of the United Kingdom, not only among the countries of the Commonwealth, but in world trade and finance, makes the United Kingdom a main factor in anything that can be done. The conference therefore welcomes the following statement made on behalf of the United Kingdom by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"His Majesty's Government desires to see wholesale sterling prices rise. The best conditions for this would be a rise in gold prices and the absence of a rise in gold prices inevitably imposes limitations on what can be done for sterling. A rise in prices cannot be effected by monetary action alone, since various other factors which have combined to bring about the present depression must be modified or removed before a remedy is assured. His Majesty's Government, nevertheless, recognizes that an ample supply of short-term money at low rates may have a valuable influence, and they are confident that the efforts which have successfully brought about the present favorable monetary conditions can and will, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, be continued."

(D) The conference recommends the other countries of the Commonwealth represented here to act in conformity with the line of policy as set out in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer so far as lies within their power.

Revival of Enterprise

In the monetary sphere the primary line of action toward a rise in prices should be the creation and maintenance, within the limits of sound finance, of such conditions as will assist in the revival of enterprise and trade. Among these conditions are low rates of interest and an abundance of short-term money.

While regard must be had to the different conditions applying to various types of loans, the rate of interest for all purposes should be kept as low as financial conditions permit. At the same time it is necessary that these favorable monetary conditions be achieved, not by the inflationary creation of additional means of payment to finance public expenditure, but by an orderly monetary policy, safeguarded, if the necessity should arise, by such steps as will restrain and circumscribe the scope of violent speculative movements in commodities or securities.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the success of any such policy will be hampered and might be nullified by the failure to modify or remove important nonmonetary obstacles. Of the nonmonetary factors which are depressing the level of prices many are of international character and require an international remedy. The nations of the commonwealth should, nevertheless, take all steps that lie in their power to increase public confidence, especially in the field of business enterprise, and to facilitate trade.

(E) The conference recognizes the great importance to traders of stability of exchange rates over as wide an area as possible. The complete solution of this problem must await the restoration of conditions for the satisfactory working of an international standard as referred to below.

Avoidance of Fluctuations

In the meanwhile, and pending such a solution, this conference has considered the possibility of achieving valuable results in two directions—first by creating an area of stability among countries regulating their currencies in relation to sterling; and secondly, by avoiding wide day-to-day fluctuations between sterling and gold.

As regards the latter, the conference has noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom has already established machinery aimed at preventing wide fluctuations in the gold value of sterling caused by speculative movements. As to the former, the conference recognizes the value of the countries within the Commonwealth whose currencies are linked to sterling maintaining stability between their exchange rates and looks to a rise in the general level of wholesale prices as the most desirable means for facilitating this result.

The conference recognizes that the ultimate aim of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard. Such a standard should so function as not merely to maintain stable exchange rates between all countries, but also to insure the smooth and efficient working of the machinery of international trade and finance.

Agreement on Standard

This postulates international agreement among the great trading nations of the world, and while certain of the states here represented hold very definite views on the question of the most desirable standard, the conference refrains from making any recommendations on the subject, in view of the fact that the question is shortly to be discussed at an international conference. There are, however, several conditions precedent to the re-establishment of any international monetary standard. The most important among them are:

A rise in the general level of commodity prices in the various countries to a height more in keeping with the level of costs, including the burden of debt and other fixed and semi-fixed charges;

And an adjustment of the factors, political, economic, financial and monetary, which have caused the breakdown of the gold standard in many countries, and which, if not adjusted, would inevitably lead to another breakdown of whatever international standard may be adopted.

It is also, in the view of the conference, of the utmost importance to the future working of any international standard that international coöperation should be secured and maintained with a view to avoiding, so far as may be found practicable, wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of the standard of value.

The committee included the leading financial authorities among the Cabinet Ministers of the Empire.

Air Routes Canvassed

A new issue has entered the Imperial Economic Conference, the development of air mail and passenger services within the Empire.

A special committee has been set up, the Monitor correspondent learns from an aviation authority, and this committee is just now engaged in considering the Canada-United Kingdom air transportation question.

The establishment of a thorough ship and air route from the United Kingdom through to aVncouver is being canvassed. The success of the Belle-Isle-Ottawa service during the conference is taken as an example.

British and Canadian air experts are said to have discarded the Iceland-Greenland route which American aviation companies are preparing to exploit, and to prefer the fast steamship line to Belle Isle, then air mail via Rimouski, Montreal (Toronto and Windsor), Ottawa, North Bay, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

The Canadian and United Kingdom delegates met yesterday and further discussed the proposals advanced by either side, it was stated at the press conference. All these proposals and counterproposals have been examined and reached such stage that the Canadian and British Cabinet Ministers themselves met together to discuss them.

It was also authoritatively stated that some of the United Kingdom delegates met the South Africans and resumed consideration of the proposals which have passed between them. Newfoundland, the smallest dominion, also came into the picture today, and held official conference with the United Kingdom.

What Can Canada Do?

Canada is a debtor nation, so it can only follow the lead of other countries in bringing about restoration of financial stability as recommended by the Imperial Economic Conference, so an influential Treasury official said in answer to the question, "What can Canada do about it?"

The most important things in the report, according to this authority, was the declaration against inflation and the assertion the best way to achieve the things recommended by the conference was by the recovery of world prices. It was essential that money be available for useful purposes at reasonable interest and ample supply.

One of Canada's greatest authorities on finance pointed out that it was curious that the British Government through Mr. Chamberlain urged the increase of world prices yet the establishment of the protective system in Great Britain not long ago was accompanied by the most solemn assurances that this protection was not going to increase prices in the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom delegation has definitely conceded preferences of wheat, iron and steel and other commodities, but has refused to put a duty on meat in order to give Canada a preference, the Monitor correspondent was told by a British observer very close to the British delegation.

Forest Tract Gift To New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13—Mr. John H. Foster, state forester, announces that the State has been presented 23 acres of forest land adjoining the Kearsarge Mountain reservation by Mr. W. B. Douglass of Boston. The tract is located at the end of the trail road leading up the east side of the mountain from Wilmot and includes the area on which once stood the Winslow Hotel.

Mr. Foster said it has been estimated by the fire lookout station that fully 75 per cent of those who climb the mountain each season travel to the base by automobile and make the ascent up the east slope, which not only provides the best view of the surrounding landscape but affords better parking space at the base of the mountain.

Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that New Hampshire now holds title to 74 forest tracts and reservations aggregating nearly 32,000 acres, the smallest being Miller Park in Peterborough and the largest, Crawford Notch in the White Mountains. In addition, the White Mountain National Forest reservation, acquired through the coöperation of the State government and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, embraces more than 500,000 acres.

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Alice O'Leary, contralto.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams./
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Collegians," orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys," harmony.
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Composers' Week.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Xylophone soloist.
5:30 WEEI organist.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 John Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 Jack Beauvais, songs; organ.
8:00 NBC, "Harlem Fantasy."
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe, orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Popular program.
7:00 CBS, Tennis stars interviewed.
7:30 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
8:00 CBS, Edwin Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-12:30 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Concert piano recital.
7:45 Rhythm Twins and pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News." "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute; Henry I. Harriman.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
12:45 Safety Crusaders.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims; mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, Forty-eighth Highlanders Military Band.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Industrial Commission talk.
7:45 Bay State Old Timers.
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 Benefit program; speaker; music.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 NBC, Mexican Marimba Band.
1:30 CBS, Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Great Composers; symphonic.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
5:30 NBC, Pop concert.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; orchestra.
3:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news; short subject.
6:50 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, Quartet programs.
7:45 CBS, Soloist programs.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Voice of St. Louis.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:15 CBS, Four Clubmen quartet.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
8:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Denny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—"Looking Over the Morning Paper."
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Herald news.
12:05 a. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—News flashes.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations; news.
2:48 p. m.—News flashes.
3:00-5:00 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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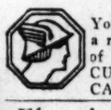

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SWITZERLAND

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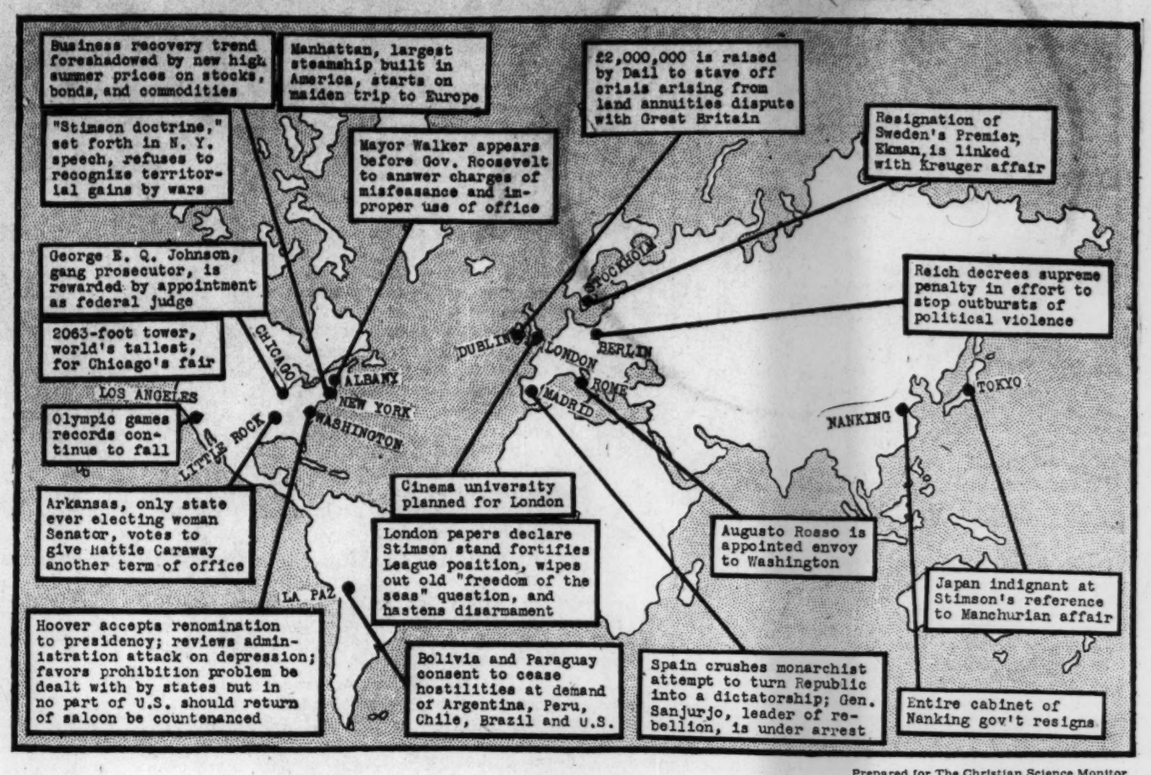

Business recovery trend foreshadowed by new high summer prices on stocks, bonds, and commodities
Manhattan, largest steamship built in America, starts on maiden trip to Europe
£2,000,000 is raised by Dail to stave off crisis arising from land annuities dispute with Great Britain
Resignation of Sweden's Premier, Ekman, is linked with Kreuger affair
"Stimson doctrine," set forth in N. Y. speech, refuses to recognize territorial gains by wars
Mayor Walker appears before Gov. Roosevelt to answer charges of misfeasance and improper use of office
George E. Q. Johnson, gang prosecutor, is rewarded by appointment as federal judge
Reich decrees supreme penalty in effort to stop outbursts of political violence
2063-foot tower, world's tallest, for Chicago's fair
Olympic games records continue to fall
Arkansas, only state ever electing woman Senator, votes to give Hattie Caraway another term of office
Cinema university planned for London
London papers declare Stimson stand fortifies League position, wipes out old "freedom of the seas" question, and hastens disarmament
Augusto Rosso is appointed envoy to Washington
Japan indignant at Stimson's reference to Manchurian affair
Hoover accepts renomination to presidency; reviews administration attack on depression; favors prohibition problem be dealt with by states but in no part of U.S. should return of saloon be countenanced
Bolivia and Paraguay consent to cease hostilities at demand of Argentina, Peru, Chile, Brazil and U.S.
Spain crushes monarchist attempt to turn Republic into a dictatorship; Gen. Sanjurjo, leader of rebellion, is under arrest
Entire cabinet of Nanking gov't resigns
CHICAGO
ALBANY
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
LITTLE ROCK
LA PAZ
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
ROME
MADRID
STOCKHOLM
TOKYO
NANKING

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Chestnut Oak

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACORNS as delicious as chestnuts form the fruit of this tree. Common throughout New England, in the Appalachian Mountains and their foothills to northern Georgia, extending as far west as eastern Montana, Nebraska and Kansas, they are the delight of every youngster who manages to gather his supply before the squirrels hide them. In former years the Indians gathered them and ground them for flour, but today wheat flour is by far the easier to get and edible acorns, like chestnuts, are saved for winter roasting.

Plump pigs whose summer and fall pastures include a grove of chestnut oaks, owe a good part of their chunkiness to these bright, shiny-brown acorns set in deep acorn cups.

The easiest way to identify this tree is by its leaves, which resemble those of the chestnut. They are long and narrow with the edges bluntly indented. The tree is a large one, commonly 80 to 100 feet high, with a deep-furrowed bark rich in tannin. This makes it of importance to the leather manufacturers for tanning. The tough, coarse-grained, heavy, hard and durable wood is a favorite for wheels, railroad ties, fences, fuel, boards, veneer, and in the south for making baskets.

Heights of 100 to 110 feet, and diameters of four feet or more are not rare. The tree in outward appearance of bark, branches and general form, greatly resembles the common white oak, but is easily distinguished by the leaves. The largest ones are found in great forests on the lower slopes of the Carolina and Tennessee mountains. In winter one looks for this tree by searching for the deeply furrowed bark and the pointed buds. This is the only oak known to have winter buds which are pointed.

In Massachusetts and Maine, running to the south and west in smaller numbers, we find the dwarf chestnut, or chinquapin oak, which is the smallest tree of the oak family, growing only about three or four feet high at the most. Though its bark and tiny branches are rich in tannin, it has no other known value.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The largest shipment of gold ever made was the recent transfer of $1,000,000,000 in gold from the old United States Assay Office in New York City to the new building—$1,000,000 being moved every four minutes during seven working hours a day for about 10 days?

Italy has about 450 inhabitants to the square mile?

A transatlantic balloon company was financed as far back as 1859?

Approximately 15 gallons of sap is obtained from a sugar maple tree?

Delaware, with three counties, has the smallest number of any state?

A scientific fishing course is taught at Leland Stanford University?

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has appeared in 123 languages?

The largest active volcano in the world is Kilauea, in Hawaii?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MY SHORTEST days end, my lengthening days begin;
What matters more or less sun in the sky,
When all is sun within?
—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

In Lighter Vein

Holding Out

A Washington woman who has enjoyed 35 years of more than unusual connubial bliss has in her employ an amusing old Negro cook.

One day, when a box of especially beautiful flowers was left for the mistress, the cook happened to be present. She said: "Yo' husband send you all them pretty flowers you gits, Missy?"

"Certainly, my husband," was the response.

"Glory be!" exclaimed the cook, "he suttenly am holdin' out well, ain't he?"—*Masonic Tidings.*

Proof

Lady engaging a new chauffeur: "I want a very careful man, one who will not take any risks whatever."

Applicant: "I'm your man, madam—may I have a month's salary in advance?"

The Lost Bill

Agitated Guest: "I say did you see a five-dollar bill under my pillow?"

Chambermaid (cheerfully): "Yes, sir. And thank you ever so much."

—Judge

The life guard from the great open spaces is efficient, but not especially popular.

Clock Was Needless

A minister visiting in the country was awakened early one morning to the tune of a famous hymn.

When he went down to breakfast he said, "Sister Sairy, you certainly must be a good woman, singing so early in the morning, and knowing all the verses of that wonderful old hymn."

The old sister laughed. "I'll just have to tell you. I don't have a clock in the kitchen, and I sing it twice for soft boiled eggs, and four times for hard."—*American Girl.*

Graduated

Mother: "Now, children, you are making far too much noise. You, Betty, in particular; behave yourself properly!"

Betty: "But, mother, we were playing families—and I don't have to behave because I'm the mother."

Worth Knowing

THE WORLD IN TEXAS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Some idea of the size of Texas may be gained from the fact that all the people in the world could find space to live in the State—and each person have one-tenth of an acre.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daniel—Two syllables, *Dan'-yel* (*a* as in hat, *e* as in recent). Not *Dan'-ih-el.*

Nebuchadnezzar—*Neb-u-kad-nez'-ar* (*e*'s as in get, *u* as in unite, first *a* as in account, second as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *Neh-bu-kuh-nez'-er.*

Marah—*May'-ra* (first *a* as in ace, second as in sofa).

Moses—Both *s*'s are sounded as *z*'s, *Mo'-zez.*

Egyptians—*E-jip'-shanz* (*e* as in create, *i* as in it, *a* as in account). Not *Eh-jip'-shunz.*

Galilee—*Gal'-ih-lee* (*a* as in hat, *i* as in it, *ee* as in feet). Avoid the colloquial tendency to sound it *Ga'-luh-lih.*

Capernaum — *Ca - pur' - nay - um* (first *a* as in sofa, first *u* as in urn, second *a* as in chaotic, second *u* as in circus).

Declare, desire, begin, prepare, deceive, bewitch, beside, besought—The first *e* should not be neglected in formal public reading and speaking. Too often it is obscured into short *i*: Sound it as in create.

Us-ward—The second syllable is sounded *-werd* (*e* as in maker). Accent the *us'*.

Multitude—The last *u* is long. Avoid *mul'-ta-tood.*

Ignorant—*Ig'-no-rant* (*i* as in it, *o* as in obey, *a* as in account). Not *ig'-nor-unt.*

Language—*Lang'gwaje* (first *a* as in hat, second as in chaotic.) Not *lan'-gwij.*

Chronologically, scientifically—End them *-cal-y*, not *-cly.*

Solecism—Short *o* as in sod. *sol'-e-cizm* (*e* as in create, *i* as in it).

The Athenians who colonized Soloi in Cilicia, corrupted the Attic speech which they at first spoke correctly; so "solecism" has come to be applied to improprieties or absurdities in speech.

Family—Three syllables.

Abstract—As noun or adjective, this word is to be accented on the first syllable, *ab'-strakt.* As a verb, however, the emphasis shifts to the second syllable.

Correlated—In some editions of Webster's New International Dictionary the diacritical marking of this word (as participial adjective) is confusing. At the instance of a First Reader the matter was drawn to the attention of the publishers, and the following note has been received by the Feature Editor:

"Correlated" is now generally pronounced *cor'-re-layt-ed* (o circumflex as in orb, first *e* as in create, *a* as in ace, second *e* as in get; secondary stress on third syllable), we believe, although "correlate" has been pronounced *cor-re-late'* (o short as in cot, *e* as in create, *a* as in ace; secondary stress on first syllable) as given in the Oxford English Dictionary, Century, and Standard, and preferred in Webster's. It is our belief, however, based on constant observation, that the usual pronunciation today is probably *cor'-re-late* (past *cor'-re-layt-ed* with secondary stress on third syllable), and whenever this pronunciation is revised it will, we believe, have to be made *cor're-late*, at least for the preferred form.

Why not edit the marking in your dictionaries accordingly, and keep this note as authority? Note the change of the value of the *o* from the short to the circumflex.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

London Opinion: A new invention is a talking alarm clock. On wet Monday mornings the most expensive model whispers that it's time to get up in such discreet tones that they are practically inaudible to a determined sleeper.

Humorist: A correspondent says that his wife gossips with her neighbors all day, and in consequence is too tired to talk to him during the evening. He merely states a fact; he is not complaining.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little Things That Cheer

(Burbank Review)
Burbank, Calif.

AFTER all there is enough cheer left in the world to go around to one and all if they can put themselves into an attitude where they can see it and appreciate it when it presents itself.

For instance a writer in a recent issue of a well-known periodical took the trouble to note a few of the seemingly little things which have come under his observation within the space of a week or two from which he was able to extract a considerable amount of cheer.

Most of us from day to day come into contact with little incidents of a like nature which should, if they are permitted to do so, spread similar cheer along our pathway. How simple and everyday they appear but how wholesome and refreshing! Read them:

A big traffic policeman who stopped me because I had, through ignorance, violated some rule. He explained in a courteous way the reason for the rule, and then sent me on my way with a word that he was out there to help.

A tiny girl who is always standing on a certain front porch and who waves me a greeting as I pass each morning.

An old gentleman with a marvelous face, who walks along the river bank accompanied by a collie dog to which he talks in animated fashion.

A young girl of some twelve summers who stepped into the midst of an uneven fight and very neatly turned the tables on a bully who certainly had it coming to him.

A boy who made up his mind that he would call on three firms a day in an effort to land a job, and who was successful on the forty-fourth day.

A store manager who willingly accepted my check, although I was a stranger to him. He said, "I never make a mistake." (And in these days!)

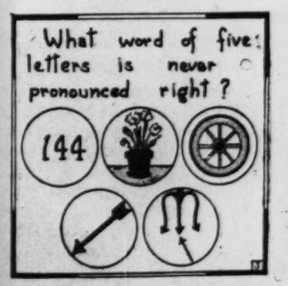
A refined old lady, manager of an exclusive candy shop, who smiled and thanked me graciously when I purchased a nickel's worth of chocolates.

A factory owner who has placed a large sign on the outside of his office, reading: We are not employing today—but it won't be long now.

A church-school class of working girls, every one of them on reduced wages, who made arrangements to take care of a widow and her two children until the youngsters are able to work.

A preacher on a three-point circuit, with a wife and two children to support, who has been giving half his salary for the last six months to three families that have been absolutely destitute. His only explanation, "It's surprising on how little you can live when you are forced to."

Riddle Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the objects may be named with a five-letter word. By using the first letter of one of these words, the second letter of another, the third letter of another, and so on, you will find the answer to this riddle.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter puzzle:

There are several possible solutions. Here is one:

BCAE
AEDB
DBCA
CAED

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Honesty First

RECENT international incidents have again directed attention to the pitfalls of public diplomacy. That open covenants should be openly arrived at is now axiomatic; democracy believes itself to be sufficiently grown up to decide for itself on issues which affect its vital interests — complicated international issues. Nor is there any contradiction of open diplomacy in the private conversations of statesmen, and the confidential exchange of views of experts, which may be required as a preliminary to public agreements.

Yet the new public diplomacy, which puts politicians in the limelight, has various inconveniences which must be clearly perceived and guarded against. Politicians, unlike the old diplomatists, feel compelled to watch the reactions of public opinion at every stage, instead of calmly continuing their work undisturbed in the light of their own knowledge and judgment, and completing it before submitting it, with the fullest and frankest explanation, to the masses which obviously cannot be expected to master the details at every moment and appreciate the motives which govern the different moves.

Moreover, the politician-diplomatist is tempted to support his thesis by an appeal to a public opinion which may or may not exist in the form he ascribes to it. Or, he may be concerned, for personal reasons, in flattering public instincts which are unwise, and he may, in a search for popularity, make speeches of which he afterward becomes the prisoner.

Above all, he considers it necessary to return home triumphantly, and to this end he may do or suffer something which has a specious appearance but whose consequences may be harmful. In this category can be placed a number of accords which have been regarded for the proverbial nine days with wonder. The Franco-British accord after Lausanne, which was a perfect example of logomachy, is a good specimen of the results of an over-eager desire for popular plaudits. It virtually meant nothing at all, but by the effect of surprise it was calculated to arouse enthusiasm for the supposed renewal of the Entente Cordiale.

Unhappily, such attempts to obtain a snatch verdict usually create difficulties which more than cancel out the temporary triumph. This particular Accord of Confidence, on second thoughts, created suspicion and even alarm. It became at once necessary to explain it away.

Now, it is surely a pity to run the risk of creating misunderstandings, which in other circumstances might conceivably be mischievous, for the sake of enabling politician-diplomatists to flourish worthless pacts before their peoples with an air of having accomplished something of moment. It may be laid down as indisputable that the true essence of public diplomacy is to inform the public fairly, and not to feed it with illusions. If public diplomacy is to justify itself, it must eschew immediate popular successes. It must draw up a balance sheet of what has been obtained and what has been conceded with absolute honesty. It must state its failures just as clearly as its gains. It must not so much endeavor to present the best case as to present the true case. That is the only really open diplomacy.

Nothing can be more important than for the statesmen and the public to realize that open diplomacy calls not for less sobriety but on the contrary for more sobriety in the treatment of international problems than did the so-called secret diplomacy. The aim should not be triumph but progress. If democracy is indeed grown up, it should no longer be treated as a child. It is entitled to know the plain facts without any false gloss. Otherwise public diplomacy will degenerate into mere demagogic diplomacy; and if demagogy is bad enough in domestic politics, it may have incalculable consequences when transported into the realm of foreign affairs. Here is perhaps the principal pitfall of public diplomacy. Only honesty can avoid it.

Relief That Benefits All

A VERY practical use for part of the funds made available through the $2,000,000,000 emergency relief measure passed by Congress is urged by Mr. Robert D. Kohn, president of the Construction League of the United States. He proposes an immediate nation-wide movement of slum clearance and low-cost housing promotion.

Expressing astonishment at the apparently slight interest the passage of this bill has aroused among state and municipal officials, Mr. Kohn urgently appeals for special sessions of state legislatures throughout the United States in order to give the needed dynamic energy to grasp this opportunity of wiping out the slums of America while furnishing employment to thousands. He declares:

> It would be deplorable, even disastrous, if we failed to take immediate and complete advantage of the opportunity for relief thus afforded in nearly all parts of the country,

and emphasizes the constructive and self-liquidating character of housing projects designed to meet the needs of small and minimum wage earners.

The slum has no place in modern civilization. If only from the viewpoint of enlightened self-interest the sooner society is quickened to the vital necessity of lopping off this excrescence on the social order the better. Its costliness contributes largely to throw national, state and municipal budgets into the red. It is always a moral and social menace.

Investigation in a large American city revealed that the slum area is "the filling station which results in criminals." Environment may not make but it assuredly nurtures the lawbreaker. In this case it was found that:

> In one district of six blocks, numbering 785 houses, there were 485 arrests during one year. Of these houses thirty-six faced on dark, narrow courts, entirely without frontage on any street; 75 per cent were without bathtubs, and 11 per cent had no running water of any kind,

and this in a city where millions of dollars for the improvement of outlying residential sections had been freely invested.

To the multitudes of honest workers whose low earnings compel them to live in unwholesome, overcongested areas the country has a plain duty. Here again environment has its effect. The encouragement and self-respect engendered by decent surroundings is beyond calculation; every man, woman and child is entitled to them.

No better channel for the flow of a portion of the emergency relief measure fund could be found than is offered by Mr. Kohn's proposal of immediate low-cost housing promotion.

From Defense to Attack

PRESIDENT HOOVER in his acceptance speech became his own best exponent of the tremendous efforts he and his Administration have made to turn the tide of business recession. But he sounded the note that deserves to arouse the greatest national response when he went on to say that his aim has been and is to marshal the economic forces and resources of the United States "so that we may move from defense to powerful attack upon the depression along the whole national front."

Already there are signs that the attack has begun to function, that fear and deflation at long last have been checked and that some slight improvement in employment and trade is coming about. But there is a long way to go and a vast work to do before America and the rest of the world can take great satisfaction in those systems through which men are assumed to find opportunity for livelihood.

Men may be prone, when the turn has come, to connect it with and attribute it to some comparatively petty event that happens at about the same time. But they should recognize that recovery is due not to any one human factor but to a combination of factors, to strenuous endeavors made months before and most of all to the character, fortitude, initiative and courage of the people—qualities to which the President paid tribute.

Now it is incumbent upon us to bring to bear not only these but also the further qualities of hopefulness and foresight in order that reconstruction may go forward steadfastly — not being too soon content with partial victories but daring again to look toward the goal of abolition of poverty—and the lessons of adversity be put to use.

Out of the maelstrom of the last three years certainly should come some lessons and accomplishments through which humanity can learn to mitigate the swing of business cycles and soften their effect on the innocent. Mr. Hoover continues to pin his faith to a system of freedom of individual opportunity in contrast to a state-controlled economic order with its "regimentation of men under autocratic bureaucracy." His creed unquestionably is well grounded as to fundamentals. Yet it cannot be overlooked that modern large-scale industry involves no little regimentation of men and no inconsiderable narrowing of opportunity.

Hence it is well the President has added that his conception "is not an individualism which permits men to run riot in selfishness or to override equality of opportunity for others," nor does it contemplate "exploitation by any selfish, ruthless, class-minded men or groups." Such exploitation develops instability in the business structure so that it comes crashing down in times of stress. It feeds the speculative urge which leads to disaster.

Thus the attack upon depression to which President Hoover sounds the call is to be made not alone with the weapons of finance and commerce or handicraft. If it is to look beyond the immediate exigency — and it should — it must lay lines of consideration for the welfare of everyday men and advance with banners of economic justice, to the end that such disruptions may be made less possible in the future.

When Experiments Disagree—

ANOTHER experiment to determine the effects of alcohol has been made at the expense of guinea pigs. This time it has been deduced that no harmful effects followed the inebriation of the little animals—that neither themselves nor their offspring suffered as a result of their involuntary spree.

A like experiment, before the war, produced a different result. This test was made at Cornell University, in the State of New York. The more recent one was made in England. Which facts, however, hardly explain the contradiction between the findings or show value in such tests from the human standpoint.

The experimenters themselves say that "the behavior of an intoxicated person upsetting social life" has nothing to do with the case of the guinea pigs. The New York Times observes, "Even if the two series of experiments had not arrived at opposite conclusions, they might have had little bearing on the human problem."

Perhaps others will be inclined to remark upon the superfluity of the experiment. They will say there is all too much evidence of the effect of alcohol on human beings—not in the way guinea pigs may act under its influence, but in the dire effects human beings themselves have experienced from its use.

Not those who are convinced of the harmfulness of liquor, but those who are aware of the useless cruelty of vivisection will attach the more significance to the guinea pigs' failure to behave consistently. If similar experiments upon animals can produce dissimilar results, they may ask, what is to be gained by certain hideous practices which are now made in the name of physical science?

The London Morning Post points out that guinea pigs resemble mankind "neither in their nervous equipment nor in their social circumstances." Yet the guinea pig has been a favorite with experimenters, which would seem to indicate that the Morning Post's wisdom has been less general than might have been wished. Those who believe the cost of vivisection—in terms of human degradation as well as animal suffering—to be greater than even the claimed value of its fruits will hope that the thought now expended in seeking truth in a mass of contradiction will find surer channels in which to operate.

The Parley on Money

MUCH good can be achieved by the impending money conference at London, notwithstanding the prohibitions which have been set by the United States in respect of reparations, war debts and tariffs.

The great problem of winning the world back to a common currency standard has still to be tackled. Broadly speaking, the nations are divided into two main currency groups, one adhering to the gold standard and the other clinging somehow to what is known as the sterling bloc. Many nations, of course, fall in neither one class nor the other. But their future policy will be affected by whatever decision can be reached between these two main communities.

Great Britain as the leader of the sterling bloc has as yet declared no definite currency policy. But indications of a trend are not wanting. It seems reasonably clear that the days of a managed pound unlinked to any metal are numbered. The major tendency in British official circles seems to lie in the direction of a return to monometallism, with gold as the standard.

The main problem, from the British standpoint, is concerned not so much with the internal conditions precedent to the reëstablishment of the gold standard as with the lack of agreement upon the manner in which the gold standard as an international pact should be managed. Evidence is given in the Macmillan report of a year ago to the effect that no international standard can possibly survive the impediments in economic relations that have flowered in the post-war world.

Any approach to this major problem, it might seem, would bring the delegates plumb up against tariffs. This would not necessarily follow. An international standard has been operated before in a world full of tariff barriers. It can be so operated again. But a standard to which modern nations shall be party is difficult to work side by side with the kind of tariff *policies* which have been developed in Europe.

Gold in pre-war days used to be maintained in due proportions in each gold standard country by a process of almost automatic regulation. The incoming gold advanced commodity prices to an extent that attracted foreign goods soon after the metal had arrived. In payment for these goods, gold flowed out again. But tariffs and other obstacles that can be heightened at a moment's notice have prevented such automatic regulation in the post-war world.

Other monkey wrenches would clank against the smooth operation of an international standard. Trade quotas, exchange regulations, central banking policies—they are all obstacles, and, like tariff policies, must be harmonized in some fashion in order that a currency standard can be made universal again.

Undoubtedly, though, the conferees will have a full agenda upon which to work. If they settle the question of currency standard, the omission of any conclusion in regard to war debts and tariffs will be comparatively a secondary matter for the moment.

Horseless Band Wagons

DOWN Main Street a deep voice resounds. Pedestrians hasten into the rapidly thickening crowd. Curious motorists park double to find out what is causing the assemblage. Small boys perch themselves atop automobiles and older men leave their comfortable seats in front of stores for nearer points of vantage. The horseless band wagon, bedecked with brightly colored signs and fully equipped for campaigning as it is done in 1932, has come to town.

Despite the wide circulation of newspapers and the extensive use of radiocasting for campaign purposes, political candidates recognize the advantages of personal appearance and appeal. In rural districts and in many large cities they adopt much the same vote-getting program as that used twenty or thirty years ago. However, now the horseless band wagon lessens their task. The late Champ Clark's "stump speaking" in Missouri was almost literally what the term implies, and some of the traveling between "stumps" as slow as a Missouri mule. Today his son mounts a huge truck, fitted out with loudspeakers, and undertakes a much easier race, in so far as speaking is concerned, for United States Senator.

Modern band wagons enable such a candidate to visit virtually every sizable city and town in his section. Occasionally a campaigner can spare time to leave his home state and plead for a friend, as a Louisiana Senator did just last week; he took his campaign machines, amplifiers and all, for a six-day tour in Arkansas.

One wonders what percentage of the voters in any state can be swayed in this way. If the effectiveness of old-fashioned spellbinders has declined, perhaps that loss has been offset by machine age methods of intensifying the appeals. At least, that seems to be the idea of some who are contesting for votes this year.

Editorial Notes

The winner of a recent yacht race off Cape Cod had the rather homely name of "Prodigal Pig." The owners probably were glad to see the "Prodigal Pig" come home.

At a recent strawberry festival at Lebanon, Ore., a shortcake fourteen feet long and twelve feet wide was served to guests. Obviously, a shortcake in name only.

With the appointment of Mr. Roy D. Chapin, automotive industrialist, as Secretary of Commerce, may we look for business to "step on the gas"?

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

ADMIRABLE as the work of Edouard Herriot has been in the realm of foreign policy, not only from the viewpoint of Great Britain and the United States, but from the viewpoint of the French, it would be inaccurate to describe his position as assured. On the contrary, he was partly saved from a parliamentary defeat by the desire of the deputies to begin their vacation and their reluctance to indulge in a ministerial crisis during the summer months. For three or four months every year—from sometime in July to sometime in November—it is possible for a French government to govern, for it is then relatively free from the irksome necessity of fighting for its existence.

The parliamentary institution as such needs no defense. But it is subject to abuses and is properly open to criticism. In France every government immediately becomes an Old Aunt Sally to be shied at. No matter how popular a Prime Minister may have been when in opposition, no matter how great may be his support in the country, he must be brought down as speedily as possible. It would perhaps be exaggerating to say that every man's hand is against him, for while he is in power he can dispense many favors; but it is certain that nearly everybody is ready to turn his hand against him at the opportune moment.

There have probably been nearly thirty ministries since the war. Lobby intrigues, the variability of groups, the opposition of the commissions, the perpetual harassing of "interpellateurs," keep the unfortunate Prime Minister on the qui vive. He is given no respite. He cannot attend to his real work because he is occupied with the unceasing assaults. In addition, he is called away to Berlin or London or Geneva or Lausanne, and is expected to conduct delicate negotiations while a parliamentary battle rages in his rear. There is no truce while he is absent. On the contrary the most is made of the opportunity of bringing him down.

But it will be doubtless regarded with surprise abroad, even in those circles which pride themselves on some knowledge of the intricacies of French parliamentary cross-currents, that M. Herriot, the party-elected chief of by far the largest party, which went to the polls in alliance with the next largest party, and won a clear majority as recently as last May, should already be in difficulties, and that the prestige he has acquired in international conferences barely sufficed to save him. It may therefore be desirable to explain the apparent paradox.

* * *

The Radicals, of which M. Herriot is the leader, are torn in two directions. Those who sit in the Senate, in particular, are sober and conservative. They and those who think like them in the Chamber are aware of the difficulties of the hour, and are inclined to encourage some kind of national union. This means separation from the Socialists, and coöperation with the Moderates, of whom André Tardieu is the chief. M. Herriot himself, troubled by the dangers of demagogic control, is believed to prefer this so-called concentration. Especially is he perturbed at the possibility of financial upheavals, and the Moderates have not failed to remind him that in 1924-26, when the Radicals ruled with the help of the Socialists, the franc crashed.

But there are also in the Radical Party many men who lean toward the Socialists. They have been dubbed "Young Turks." They are not afraid of drastic measures against the capitalists. They are opposed to retrenchment of state expenditure which may touch the vast army of "functionaries," who vote for them. The "Cartel" must be maintained at all costs. These "Young Turks," like the Socialists, would also go farther than M. Herriot and—shall we say?—the "Old Guard" care to go in the matter of disarmament. Apart from the general lack of sympathy between the two sections, there are specific and urgent questions on which they are tempted to break away from each other.

The rival leader of the Radicals is Edouard Daladier, who is a somewhat dour, determined politician, more or less on the side of the "Young Turks." François-Albert, outside the Cabinet, is also a Radical spur to M. Herriot; and one of the first acts of the new Chamber was to make François-Albert president of one of the most important commissions, that of Foreign Affairs—an act which was widely interpreted to be minatory. On the other hand, Joseph Caillaux, with his great financial reputation, continues to preach the need of a "grand penitence," and would initiate a severely restrictive policy.

Finances are the principal preoccupation of the Government. When Raymond Poincaré quit office he left a sound situation. When André Tardieu left, the situation, through no fault of his, was not so satisfactory. Social legislation, permissible and indeed commendable in times of prosperity, had been forced upon the various governments, and the Radicals and Socialists had been happy enough to claim their share of the credit. But the bill has to be paid. And the world crisis has reached France, the Exchequer is at a low ebb, taxation is yielding diminishing returns, there is a big deficit on the budgetary estimates, and something must be done at once.

M. Herriot has not been unmindful of his responsibility, though he has expressed the very debatable doctrine that his responsibility does not really begin until next year—that is to say, on a budget of his own making. That he did not intend to incur the blame of having neglected French finances, was shown in his appointment of Louis Germain-Martin to the post of Finance Minister. M. Germain-Martin, and his budgetary colleague M. Palmade, are rigorous financiers.

They let it be known that they meant to bring in a bill before the vacation to make up the deficit, and that if it were not passed they would resign. The bill was sent to the commission for examination. There it was maltreated and reduced. The Chamber likewise showed itself unfriendly, and the measure that eventually emerged was a totally inadequate palliative.

* * *

The ministers did not insist unduly. They merely intimated that they would take what they could get now, and demand more on the resumption of Parliament. Doubtless they were wise. But alas! while the unhappy increases of direct taxation were preserved, economies were abandoned. Perhaps they will be found on the next fiscal "train" in the autumn. But in the meantime the Government has been obliged to ask for power to emit 2,000,000,000 francs' worth of treasury bonds to pay its way during the summer months. This method has grave inconveniences. It adds to the expenses of the state in the shape of interest. It is a method that cannot be long continued, and afterward it may lead to inflation. The Government is fully conscious of the menace, and intends to effect real reforms, and moreover proposes to proceed to the conversion of some of the loans on which high interest is paid. But it must be confessed that, for the moment, it has surrendered to a policy of facility.

From a political viewpoint the episode is illuminating. The Government is Radical, normally supported by the Socialists. But when an unpleasant operation had to be performed—however insufficiently it was performed—the Socialists voted against the Government and some of the Radicals abstained; leaving the unfortunate Moderates to come to the aid of the Government and to vote for measures which are unpopular, while they are inadequate, out of a sense of duty. The system is that of employing what is called a majorité de réchange. It really consists in making the Moderates pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

The split between Radicals and Socialists was, on a subsequent vote, healed. But the Moderates cannot be called upon to save the Government patriotically, only to be kicked by the Government as well as by the public for their pains. After the vacation the equivoque will have to be cleared up. If the services of the Moderates are required they will doubtless respond, but on condition that they have a responsible share in the Government. That is why observers think it possible that there will be political changes when the summer holidays are over, and that there will either be a more decidedly Radical-Socialist government or a definite Radical-Moderate government.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Lumber Tariff

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor have called my attention to comments in the Monitor with reference to the tariff question. Those writing for your paper seem to feel that the lumber industry in the United States was not entitled to a tariff.

As you know, Washington and Oregon are largely dependent upon the lumber industry for the employment of their people, but preferential tariffs within the British Empire have closed its markets to American lumber. These preferential tariffs or trade agreements were made effective nearly a year ago—long before Congress was asked to place a tariff on lumber entering the United States.

Canadian trade agreements with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, England, Ireland and Scotland have resulted in completely shutting out all lumber from the United States to these countries. Australia permits Canadian lumber to enter there at £1 per 1000 feet less than American lumber can enter Australia. This amounts to $15,000 on a single cargo of lumber. There are also preferential duties in all other British countries. In addition to this, Canada has a depreciated exchange to the extent of at least 10 per cent, which, applied to the purchase price of lumber (and on the freight to American borders), amounts to as high as $5 and $6 per 1000 feet of lumber in favor of Canadian lumber manufacturers.

Canada, receiving a high price in all British protective territory, can afford to dump her surplus in this country, which she is doing at prices that are less than the cost of logs alone in this country, with nothing left for manufacturing. There are 150,000 men normally employed in the lumber and pulp industry of the Pacific Northwest states, of which only 35,000 are now employed, and many of these unemployed are walking the streets hungry.

I feel sure that any who will make further investigation as to whether or not the lumber industry was entitled to a protective tariff will agree that this industry was entitled to a greater protection than it received from this last session of Congress.

E. C. MILLER.

Aberdeen, Wash.

Who Wants Repeal?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While those who are most insistent upon the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment allege that it is because it has so signally failed, as to increase rather then decrease the drinking of intoxicants, every well-informed person knows full well that just the reverse is true. The real reason is found in the fact that it has proven entirely too effective, despite the laxity of enforcement by ofttimes unsympathetic, perhaps hostile, officials. Were it otherwise. the real friends of prohibition, rather than its enemies, would urge its repeal.

The truth is, it is those who want more and more liquor, desire to obtain it more cheaply and more easily, and wish to see it reënthroned as a dominant and regnant factor in the political life of our cities, states and nation, that are fighting so strenuously for the repeal of the prohibition law.

There was never a magician's wand that could make possible the buying of bread and booze with the same dollar. If true of one dollar, it would be equally true of millions.

Where the sale of booze would give employment and revenue to a few, it would result in idleness, in penury and want to many, many-fold more, no matter where, when, or how sold.

So indefensibly infamous was the saloon, that all liquor advocates disclaim desiring its return; but as a rose would smell just as sweet by any other name, so any liquor joint would prove just as malodorous, no matter what it might be called; for the concoctions it dispensed would banish from the minds of those who drank them, all reason, self-respect, respect for others. and for law itself.

E. L. MARTIN.

Atlanta, Ga.

Adventures in Wholesome Ideas

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The cry of individualism has been one that has stirred the thoughts of men through the ages. Especially to the adolescent does the pull of convention seem irksome; he begins to listen to the talk about the rights of the individual and it appears to him that convention, after all, is only a man-made barrier, an artificial structure that need not be obeyed.

Sometimes this sudden flush of individualism leads him into deep morasses, where he flounders and falls, making a vain attempt to reconcile his wavering ideas with the new attractive and flowery beliefs of the extremists. To one such person there came, like a breath of fresh ocean air, pungent with wholesome odors of a clean beach, the voice of an American journalist and editor, who was an individualist in a different way, a humorous, whimsical, sympathetic way. As she read on and on through the easy conversational pages, she learned a new appreciation of the little things of life, whether it was a neighbor's smile or the smell of the sod in a newly plowed field, and she began to get back a saner attitude for the decencies of kindly intercourse. Self-centered doctrines seemed less tangible, and the rights of the individual less important as she read on and on.

That first book, "Adventures in Contentment," was followed by "Adventures in Friendship," and then the author supplied the third of the series—"The Friendly Road"—a collection of pleasant little sojourns into the hearts of men. Mayhap other young students have found these volumes as refreshing as did that other girl years ago. The reader will become conscious, if he can forget for an hour the sense of his own awful responsibilities, the sheer joy of living along "the friendly road."

H. H.

Berkeley, Calif.